THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860. E. ST. JOHN NEALE, *Secretary of Legation.*

VOL. I., No. 5. SHANGHAI, MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₩ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—During the absence of Mr. HARCOURT WILLIAM HARDY in England, Mr. WILLIAM ARNOTT TURNBULL is authorized to sign our Firm.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 2871 Shanghai, 25th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. RUFUS FRANKLIN EASTLACK is authorised to sign our Firm from this date.

FRAZAR & Co.
6my 2830 Shanghai, 18th April, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD BATTY PARR was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1867.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
14jy 2797 Shanghai, 15th April, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PETER HAZKON in our Firm ceased on 31st December 1866.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
9ju 2442 Shanghai, 8th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO Junr., and Mr. HENRY J. GREW, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YULE's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf. Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shangha 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Shanghai Agency.

I have this day taken charge of the above Agency.

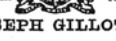
H. WALLICH,
Manager.
22ju 2829 Shanghai, April 22nd, 1867.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London*, E.C.
21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER  TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

Jos. Gillott.

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23no 1511—67

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.
Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE WELLINGTON POLISH INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY & GLASS CLOTH, &c.,
Scotch, French, London, Russian & other Glues.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.
23au 2315 Shanghai, 23rd Feb., 1867.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

No. 2.
JUDSON'S
VICTORIA VIOLET,
AND
VICTORIA ROSE.
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A PEACOCK."
Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.
2 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.
Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.
21de-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.
17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan hereby makes known for the information of Her Majesty's subjects that he has received formal notice from the Japanese Government that they are fully prepared to open to British subjects on the first day of January next, in the manner stipulated in the IIIrd Article of the Treaty of Yedo, the cities of Yedo and Osaka, the port of Hiogo and another port on the west coast of Japan. Arrangements are consequently in progress for determining the places which may be occupied by British subjects at the said cities and ports for purposes of residence and trade, and due notice will be given as soon as these and other necessary arrangements for the execution of the provisions of the said Treaty in respect to the said cities and ports, shall be completed.

(Signed.) HARRY S. PARKES

DEATH.

April 23rd, at Sea, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Capt. A. F. Helps of the ship *Chalmers*, after a lingering illness.

LATEST DATES.

England.. *(tel.)*..	April	6	Haukow,.....	May	2
Hongkong, ...	„	29	Nagasaki,.....	April	20
Tientsin, ...	„	27	Yokohama,.....	„	30

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,..... Feb. 1	Received via	Marseilles
Shanghai,..... Jan. 26	Mar. 15th.	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				° ′	°
Apr. 27 H.W.	5.36	19.06	E. by S.	1	b	29.87	63
„ 27 L.W.	1.12	13.00	N. E.	2	c	29.97	77
„ 27 H.W.	5.48	18.01	„	2	b	29.93	68
„ 28 H.W.	6.13	18.11	S. S. E.	3	b	30.05	63
„ 28 L.W.	2.37	13.07	„	5	c	29.99	79
„ 29 H.W.	7.38	18.03	„	4	r	29.97	67
„ 29 L.W.	3.58	13.00	N. E.	3	r	29.94	63
„ 30 H.W.	9.13	20.04	N EbyN.	3	r	29.99	62
„ 30 L.W.	5.14	13.02	„	2	b	29.98	65
May 1 L.W.	5.58	13.07	E. by S.	1	m	29.99	58
„ 1 H.W.	10.05	20.04	„	2	b	30.05	70
„ 1 L.W.	6.34	12.05	„	2	c	30.01	62
„ 2 L.W.	7.10	12.05	S. E.	2	b	29.90	66
„ 2 H.W.	11.14	20.09	S.EbyE.	4	c	29.87	73
„ 2 L.W.	7.20	12.05	S. S. E.	4	r	29.89	66
„ 3 L.W.	7.52	12.04	W.N.W.	4	c	29.78	72
„ 3 H.W.	Noon	21.02	NWbyW	5	b	29.77	74

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1867.

THE English Mail of the 10th March arrived on the 24th ultimo, with telegrams to the 26th March, and was followed on the 3rd instant by the French Mail of the 17th idem, with telegrams to the 6th April.

The following ships have arrived during the past fortnight:—*J. H. Schwenson*, from Swansea; *Chalmers*, Liverpool; *Diamond*, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *Ada*, Sydney. And the following have left.—*Eunice Nicholas*, for Vancouver's Island; and *Condor*, for New York.

MANY foreign residents, and doubtless members of the Chinese Government, also, can hardly help looking at the present state of Protestant missions in China without a certain feeling of distrust. The misapprehensions respecting the scope and design of these missions which are found to prevail among the bulk of the nation, and the ease with which religious and political notions may be confounded in the Chinese mind, would seem to render it necessary that far wider and more energetic measures should be adopted and carried out, with all due caution, by the Societies engaged in the prosecution of missionary work. The old maxim that "a little learning is a dangerous thing" has been already strongly exemplified in the origin and progress of the Taiping rebellion. A vague notion of the principles of Christianity floating in the in the mind of Hung-siu-tsuan, and becoming more distorted in proportion to the spread of his influence and the change which took place in his movement from a religious to a political character, was the ground-work of that convulsion which shook the Empire to its very foundation, and at one time bid fairly to overthrow the present dynasty. Although there is perhaps no danger of a second fanatic like Hung-siu-tsuan rising out of the few converts that protestant Missionaries are able to make and keep under their supervision, as they linger at the out ports or in their vicinity, yet it is possible that the distorted notions about Christianity which prevail in the interior, and which the religious publications so largely printed and widely disseminated are not in themselves calculated to remove, may eventually gain ground to such an extent as not only to prove a serious barrier to the future evangelization of the Empire, but also be the source of suspicion and perhaps of further trouble to the Government, thus indirectly impeding all Foreign relations with China. It is certain that the whole outline of coast cannot be so long occupied by Protestant missionaries, without ideas of of some kind or other respecting them and their doctrines finding their way into the interior; and why, now the whole country is open, should not these ideas come as directly as possible from the missionaries themselves? Is there not therefore a duty resting upon Protestant Missionary Societies to call upon their ablest men to go more in the interior, and not be content for them to remain lingering in the outports where there is at best but a narrow and objectionable field for labour? Why should men who have, at great public expense, spent years in acquiring a knowledge of the people, their language, and literature, still crowd together at the various ports, establishing themselves as some of them do in commodious houses, surrounded with greater comforts perhaps than they could command at home, and rest satisfied with daily groaning over what they designate "this poor benighted people," while they spend their time in looking after the wants of a mere handful of converts, generally from the poor and needy classes, whose sincerity they can seldom do more than barely hope for, and who would be easily cared for by one or at most two missionaries and a few of the native assistants, even at the ports where they are most numerous?—Not that a missionary should be deprived of one single comfort that he can obtain in the full discharge of his duty, any more than another foreign resident; but missionaries are, after all, mere creatures of flesh and blood and are therefore as likely as other people to mistake their path of duty, and especially when their personal comfort and convenience are involved. With all due regard to the sacredness of their calling, they are still public characters, supported by public societies and therefore living at public expense; hence they are as amenable to the criticism of the press as to the way in which they discharge their duty, as any other class of foreign residents or officials.

In all fairness, however, it should be mentioned that these remarks are not intended to include the whole body of missionaries in China. There are some commendable exceptions which it is equally the duty of the press to notice, as occasion offers. As an instance it may be mentioned that last Autumn some little excitement was caused by the report of what is technically called a "revival," which had gradually taken place in Shanglung. This revival bears some slight resemblance in its origin to the visions of Hung-siu-tsuan, but fortunately has been conducted to a much more satisfactory issue. It appears that a farmer of considerable means and intelligence, residing at a small village 50 *li* from the Hsien city of Laou-ling, had a remarkable dream, in which he saw a person of unusual appearance who, addressing him, directed him to go away to some distant place and seek for instruction. The impression left in his mind was so strong, that he began to make enquiries which resulted in his hearing of the Romish priests at Tientsin. He accordingly set out on a journey for the purpose of finding them, and receiving their instruction. On his way through Tientsin he happened to pass a chapel where a Protestant missionary was preaching, and was so struck with his resemblance to the person seen in his dream, that he felt it to be his duty at once to embrace Christianity. Returning after a few days to his home, he spread the knowledge he had obtained far and wide; and soon such a desire for further instruction was felt in the village, that a deputation was sent to Tientsin with an urgent request for a Christian teacher. A native preacher with his wife were despatched to labour in the village, and soon the readiness with which they were welcomed not only in the village but in the whole neighbourhood, was most remarkable. People come regularly 70 or 80 li to be taught the new religion. About 100 men and women openly renounced idolatry, and eventually, after much investigation 45 were baptised by the Revds. Hall and Innocent, on the occasion of their visit to the place some time afterwards. Subsequently, others have been added to the number, and the conduct of all is highly satisfactory. The only two schoolmasters in the village are among the converts, and christianity is taught in their schools. It is further proposed to open more schools and to build a place of worship as soon as funds can be gathered. The people of the district are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and are described as steady, industrious, and simple hearted, while as a general rule they are in middling circumstances. This would preclude the idea that their reception of Christianity proceeds from any mercenary motives, as is to be feared is too often the case with converts at the various ports.

It may be added that the two Rev. gentlemen above named are known to be experienced and efficient missionaries; and not mere enthusiasts about Chinese conversions, so that their testimony is of weight. From the caution and discrimination that have been manifested in their proceedings, important results are likely to accrue. The latter gentleman, with praiseworthy self denial, has this year removed with his wife and family to the village, with the view of living entirely among the people and directing the progress of the work commenced under such favourable circumstances. Of course he and his family have to submit to such accommodation and comforts as a small village, far removed from any river or great highway of traffic or communication can afford. It will be remembered that the early Romish missionaries cheerfully underwent great hardships before they were able to make any footing in the interior; and when more of our Protestant Missionaries can be induced to feel it their duty to follow their example, and display the same self denial and earnestness in their work, the most favourable results may be hoped for. In proportion as such cases as the one here mentioned come before the public notice, it will doubtless be seen and felt that Foreign merchants and officials in China are not, as a body, quite so apathetic to the subject of Protestant Missions as missionaries would sometimes represent them to be. The reason of their apparent apathy is that they notice so little apparent energy or self denial among the missionaries themselves.

Summary of News.

A MEETING of Land Renters has been held, at which the accounts of the past year, showing a surplus of Tls. 23,000, and the budget for 1867-8 were passed. A full report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere. It will be seen with pleasure that there is at length a prospect of getting rid of the Soochow Bridge annoyance. Instead of making a heavy annual payment in commutation of the tolls, the Council are authorised to set aside Tls. 2,000 yearly, for the purpose of building a free bridge. The original proclamation by the Taotai which has been so often referred to us giving a monopoly to the Bridge proprietors will be found below. It will be seen that it simply authorizes the collection of a toll from people who may elect to cross by it.

HWANG Chief Magistrate of the Shanghai district in the Sung-keang prefecture in the Keangsu province, issues the following explicit proclamation.

Whereas at the Tow-pa-too heretofore ferry-boats have conveyed passengers across the passage; last year, however, the foreign community furnished the necessary funds and erected a wooden bridge called Wills' bridge across the Soochow river, near to the Tow-pa-too, that people might cross the river more conveniently than in ferry-boats. After the bridge was finished the foreign merchants stationed men there to collect from people passing over it a certain toll in order to pay back the money furnished to erect it. It is accordingly proper that I should issue a perspicuous proclamation respecting the erection of the bridge for public information.

I therefore issue this proclamation to you the inhabitants of the Shanghai district, for your information. From the date of this proclamation it will be obligatory on all those amongst you who pass over the newly erected bridge at Tow-pa too to pay the toll according to the established rate; and all those who object to paying the toll are at liberty as formerly to cross the river by the ferry boats.

You must bear in mind that it was not Chinese people who publicly subscribed the money to build the bridge, in order that people might cross the river; but that it was erected at the expense of foreign merchants, and that therefore those amongst you who pass over it must pay the established toll for the purpose of paying back the money expended on it.

Let all yield a reverential obedience. Dare not obstinately to wrangle and create disturbances, thereby causing yourselves to be arrested and punished.

16th July, 1857.

A meeting of shareholders in the Club has also been held, at which the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into its financial position was presented. As we anticipated, the Committee found it hopeless to attempt carrying it on on its present footing. Accordingly, the shareholders have determined to get free from their embarrassments by allowing the first mortgagee to foreclose at the end of the current quarter, and to sell the building. The resolution amounts to an abandonment of the Tls. 48,000 of capital invested in the building, and apparently tolls the last knell of the Recreation Fund, which was not even mentioned at the meeting. It remains to be seen whether a new proprietary will arise, willing to purchase the building for the Tls. 50,000 at which its value seems to have generally assessed, and to keep it open for the public benefit.

The ensuing week is to be devoted entirely to amusement. A Cricket Match, between the Hongkong and Shanghai Elevens, opens the ball to-morrow; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and we presume Saturday, will be occupied by the Races.

We regret that the project of getting out a pack of drag hounds has failed. The surplus funds of the Paper Hunt, which were to have been devoted to this object, are accordingly to be devoted to the purchase of two cups to be run for on Saturday next.

We are glad to find that the scheme for constituting a Chamber of Commerce at HANKOW has been carried into effect. At a meeting held on the 24th instant rules were adopted, and a Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Gower, Wood, Hutchison, Higson, Moffat and Fitz. An annual subscription of Tls. 30 was agreed to, and the issue of a Market Report under the auspices of the Secretary, resolved on. A resolution was also carried—"That this Chamber do adopt a system of Bankers' orders not exceeding ten days' date, as the customary mode of payment for all imports, excepting Straits, China and Japan produce."

The most interesting YOKOHAMA news is contained in a notification by Sir Harry Parkes, that Hiogo, Yeddo and Osaka will be opened to foreign trade in regular course, on the 1st January next. The foreign ministers are still absent on a visit to the Tycoon, except those of America and France, who were awaiting instructions by the *Colorado* That vessel reached Yokohama on the 28th ultimo.

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Editorial Selections.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THREE most satisfactory objects were achieved at the meeting of Land Renters on the 29th inst. A scheme for liquidating the Municipal debt was decided on; the Wharfage tax was placed on a much sounder footing than before, and the knell of the Soochow bridge annoyance was tolled.

The debenture scheme, as we anticipated, met with general approval—the more so, probably, as the Council were able to introduce the topic by announcing that they had reduced the debt by Tls. 21,200 in the course of the past year. With this evidence before them that a surplus of revenue over expenditure is a practical possibility, Land Renters were more likely to approve a project based on the future soundness of Municipal finance. There seems no possibility that it can miscarry, as the gentlemen who signed the bond to the Comptoir d'Escompte guaranteeing the loan are, in a manner, bound to support it. The loan has to be repaid; and, if the Municipality does not meet the claim, on them, as guarantors, falls the onus of doing so. The Municipality promises to subscribe as much as it can on the security of debentures, but if the whole sum needed be not forthcoming, the guarantors will have to supply the deficiency; and will, we presume, fulfil the obligation by taking up the balance of debentures which may remain unalloted, after the general public has been satisfied. To be compelled to invest money in a certain manner, whether one desires it or not, is disagreeable; but the guarantors are evidently in this position. Being bound to make good any deficiency, they have only the option of paying their quota to the Comptoir without any equivalent, or of accepting debentures. This scheme, therefore, for raising the necessary amount, must succeed. It remains for the Council to explain, a little more clearly, how they purpose to repay the yearly fifth. We have heard a great many interpretations placed on the resolution; but none which the authors felt certain were correct. It runs "one-fifth of the numbers, consecutively, being repayable on the 15th day of May in each year, to the 15th May 1872 inclusive." This seems clearly to imply that debentures numbered 1 to 120 will be payable in May 1868, a second series numbered 121 to 240 in May 1869, and so on till the last bond falls due. If this be the case, people should be told to mention for what period they desire to invest—whether for one, two, three, four or five years. For, according to the number of the bond allotted them, will be the duration of their investment.

Wharfage Dues, which have been a constant source of difficulty and disappointment to successive Municipal Councils, seem at last likely to take their place among the reliable sources of revenue. The object has hitherto been to levy a tax, amounting to one-tenth of one per cent, on the value of all goods "shown by the Customs to have been imported or exported by foreigners and Chinese resident within the limits of the English and American settlements." But the object has never been satisfactorily attained, because the English and American settlements only were included in the scheme. The vast Yang-tze trade carried on through the medium of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company escaped, as their godowns are situated in the neighbouring concession; and other owners of river steamers objected to pay a tax from which their rivals were exempt. Now the French Council has given in its adhesion to the scheme, this difficulty will be obviated. Goods landed at Kin-le-yuen will have to pay the same tax as those landed at Hoo-ee-tsan, and Pootung only will continue to enjoy immunity. For the present, it is purposed to divide this tax between the two Municipalities in the proportion of ¼ to the French and ¾ to the English and American; and this is, probably, a fair arrangement. It is, however, likely to undergo a further modification, in pursuance of the scheme suggested by Sir Rutherford Alcock for the maintenance of a River Police; "in connection with the Imperial Customs." The want of such a force has long been severely felt, in the frequency with which cargo boat robberies are perpetrated. Our own police have effected some recoveries of stolen goods, under circumstances highly creditable to their intelligence and perseverance. But they are necessarily unable to exercise the slightest check or control over the eccentricities of the robbers, afloat. From the moment a cargo-boat leaves a ship's side, the goods are at the mercy of its crew, until it pleases them and the shroff in charge to deliver them at the godown whither they are bound. The facilities for abstraction are therefore fatally great, and those offered by pawn-shops for disposing of the stolen property increase the temptation. The principle laid down by Sir Rutherford, that the duty of supervising the waterway belongs to the territorial government, is unquestionably correct; and the Customs offer a convenient method of complying with the theory, while practically retaining the working of the force in Foreign hands. A native River Police, under native control, would be worse than none. Under the control of the Commissioner of Customs, it may become a valuable means to the security of property in the port.

THE SOOCHOW BRIDGE.

To remove any lingering doubt that may exist as to the status of the Soochow Bridge Company, we publish a translation of the Taotai's so-called charter, authorizing the collection of tolls. Not a word, it will be seen, is said about monopoly. On the contrary, so far from any exclusive right being vested in the owners, the alternative of using the ferry is expressly commended to those who prefer it. For convenience of transit, and to improve property on the Hongque side which was then of small value, certain foreigners had clubbed together and built a bridge; and the obvious principle is inculcated that Chinese who elect to use it in preference to the ferry, shall pay the same toll as the ferry was in the habit of charging. From its earliest existence, however, the toll seems to have been regarded as an annoyance, and efforts made to commute it. The Taotai was only asked to issue this proclamation after an effort had been made to induce him to contribute a lump sum yearly to free the bridge. And in this negociation we get some insight into the original outlay and intentions of the bridge founders. The first structure—the object, probably, during the latter portion of its existence, of more abuse than any other contemporary institution—cost Taels 14,000; and on this outlay the original proprietors appear, in June 1857, to have desired a return of 10 per cent. per annum, or Tls. 1,400. A further sum of Tls. 500 was considered necessary for the maintenance and repair of the bridge, which raised the whole yearly income needed, to Tls. 1,900. Towards this sum the foreign community contributed Tls. 800 by subscriptions at the rate of $4 a head. And the Taotai was asked to give the remaining Tls. 1,100 as a commutation for the Chinese. Pleading however that he had no fund from which to meet such claim, he declined; but authorized the levy of one *cash* from each native passenger instead.

This was in the early days, when only some half dozen foreign houses had been erected in Hongque, and traffic across the newly constructed bridge was limited. No pretence was then made that it had been built as a speculation, nor any desire manifested to reap more than a moderate return on the capital invested. The gorgeous days of '63 and '64 however had yet to arise, and the tolls then began to yield so handsome a revenue that the original income sought, of Tls. 1,400 a year, sunk into insignificance. Mr. Hogg admitted, at a meeting of Land Renters held on the 30th November 1863, that the profits of the year had amounted to Tls. 12,000; and pleaded, when the tax was then complained of, that the whole of this sum would be absorbed by the new bridge being built at Lowza, and that a reserve fund would need to be set aside, in view of the possible decay of Wills' bridge itself. Then, too, was made the oft quoted speech by Mr. Webb, disclaiming any speculative intention on the part of the original shareholders.

"As one of the original proprietors of Wills' bridge he wished to say that no idea of making it a mercantile speculation had ever entered into the project at the outset. He considered that, whatever might be the nature of the document said to have been obtained from the Taotai, it would never hold good seriously if ever brought into question. The very name of monopoly is repugnant to every one at the present day. Every approach to such a thing had been most strenuously opposed, at this place particularly; and he thought the shareholders were bound to give up their shares to the Municipal Council, on the original value being refunded to them."

The then proprietors however, were far from seeing the matter in this light. The Lowza bridge was completed, and the privilege of collecting its tolls leased we believe, at Tls. 6000 per annum, while the parent structure continued to yield a revenue of Tls. 10,000. About this period, too, the splendid revenue yield by the *cash* toll suggested the desire for two, which gave rise to so interesting a conversation at the Land Renters' meeting on Monday. The plea used to enlist the foreign consuls in obtaining this concession, had not before been made public. A promise of throwing open the bridge to foreigners was, it seems, held out. And on the strength of this prospect they consented to exert their influence to induce the Taotai to consent. He did so. How far the pledge of the Bridge Company has been redeemed, is unfortunately too patent. Instead of freeing it to foreigners, they have established a toll of 15 *cash*; and the moderate sum of Tls. 1,971 is now asked in commutation of their tolls alone, although Tls. 1,900 was considered sufficient, ten years ago, to free it for the entire population—native as well as foreign.

THE CRAWL OF THE SILK WORM.

THOSE of our readers who have not seen the very useful and interesting tables prepared by Messrs. Frederick Huth & Co., giving statistics of the Silk market for the past thirty seven years, will, we have little doubt, find the following particulars serviceable and valuable. The tables in question exhibit the stock, imports, deliveries and fluctuations in price of silk, from 1830 to 1866. The fluctuations are indicated by lines running over a tabular form, which are so eccentric in their gyrations that a silk worm dipped in ink might have traced the history of his genus in his track. In the receipts, deliveries, and stock, the kinds are not specified; and therefore, we presume, include all silks. In the prices table, the rates for silk of the various producing countries are given. We will first trace the importations, deliveries and stocks, giving them in a tabular form as nearly as we can, from the track left by the worm; and then the prices of the leading kinds, leaving out Italian organzine and Persian silks. In the tables, the crawl traverses a small space; our quotations are taken where it crosses the line into the next year, indicating the rates current at the end of each year. In Taysaams the "crawl" ceases in 1838, and is not renewed until 1846, which seems to show that there was none of that class on the market, during that period. The broad principle of supply and demand seems pretty clearly indicated by these tables; but they also point out that, with the advance of time, a larger supply of the luxurious product was required. For, in 1836, when stocks and imports were 39,000 Bales, No. 3 Tsatlee was quoted 24s.; yet in 1865, when they had reached 87,000, No. 3 is quoted 31s. 6d. The deliveries in 1836 being 29,000, and in 1865, 53,000 Bales. The stock appears to have been largest in 1858—60,000 bales; the imports in 1857—110,000; and the deliveries in 1859, when they reached 96,000, in 1862, 90,000, and in 1866, 44,000. This latter quantity points out how high prices check consumption.

YEAR.	STOCK. Bales.	IMPORTS. Bales.	DELIVERIES. Bales.
1830	21,000	24,000	26,000
1831	18,000	22,000	20,000
1832	21,000	22,000	23,000
1833	19,000	19,000	25,000
1834	15,000	24,000	29,000
1835	10,000	26,000	27,000
1836	8,000	31,000	29,000
1837	12,000	34,000	30,000
1838	17,000	23,000	26,000
1839	13,000	25,000	26,000
1840	11,000	25,000	23,000
1841	13,000	22,000	23,000
1842	11,000	24,000	22,000
1843	13,000	22,000	24,000
1844	11,000	29,000	26,000
1845	14,000	32,000	30,000
1846	18,000	36,000	33,000
1847	19,000	35,000	38,000
1848	17,000	40,000	38,000
1849	19,000	41,000	40,000
1850	19,000	42,000	41,000
1851	22,000	40,000	41,000
1852	19,000	50,000	45,000
1853	23,000	59,000	57,000
1854	24,000	77,000	70,000
1855	31,000	65,000	74,000
1856	24,000	80,000	84,000
1857	18,000	110,000	73,000
1858	60,000	63,000	95,000
1859	27,000	94,000	96,000
1860	25,000	87,000	83,000
1861	32,000	81,000	77,000
1862	32,000	92,000	90,000
1863	35,000	79,000	76,000
1864	21,000	51,000	67,000
1865	26,000	61,000	53,000
1866	24,000	42,000	44,000

PRICES.

YEAR.	TSATLEE 3RD.	TAYSAAM.	BENGAL (SURDAH.)	JAPAN M'BASH.
1830	17s. 0d.	13s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	.....
1831	15s. 0d.	13s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	.....
1832	14s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	16s. 6d.	.....
1833	16s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	20s. 6d.	.....
1834	20s. 0d.	18s.-16s. 6d.	20s. 6d.	.....
1845	21s. 6d.	21s. 6d.	23s. 0d.	.....
1836	24s. 0d.	16s. 0d.	22s. 0d.	.....
1837	19s. 0d.	17s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	.....
1838	19s. 0d.	21s. 0d.	22s. 0d.	.....
1839	19s. 0d.	.....	20s. 6d.	.....
1840	23s.—20s.	.....	19s. 0d.	.....
1841	19s. 6d.	.....	19s. 0d.	.....
1842	19s. 0d.	.....	18s. 0d.	.....
1843	19s. 6d.	.....	18s. 0d.	.....
1844	19s. 0d.	.....	19s. 6d.	.....
1845	17s. 6d.	.....	18s. 0d.	.....
1846	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	17s. 0d.	.....
1847	13s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	14s. 6d.	.....
1848	14s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	14s. 0d.	.....
1849	17s. 0d.	13s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	.....
1850	19s. 0d.	15s. 6d.	19s. 0d.	.....
1851	17s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	16s. 6d.	.....
1852	18s. 0d.	16s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	.....
1853	18s. 0d.	17s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	.....
1854	15s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	.....
1855	18s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	19s. 6d.	.....
1856	25s. 0d.	21s. 0d.	31s. 6d.	.....
1857	17s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	23s. 0d.	.....
1858	21s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	23s. 0d.	.....
1859	23s. 6d.	20s. 0d.	27s. 0d.	.....
1860	23s. 6d.	17s. 0d.	24s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
1861	19s. 0d.	14s. 6d.	20s. 6d.	24s. 0d.
1862	23s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
1863	22s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	20s. 6d.	24s. 6d.
1864	25s. 6d.	24s. 0d.	24s. 6d.	28s. 6d.
1865	31s. 6d.	28s. 0d.	31s. 0d.	36s. 0d.
1866	26s.—32s. 6d.	30s. 0d.	28s.-31s 6d.	32s.-36s.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

In our account of the last proceedings of the Asiatic Society, we published some remarks by Dr. Macgowan on the almost insurmountable difficulties that must attend the making of telegraphic lines in high northern latitudes. He held out little prospect of girdling the globe by the Behring's Straits route, and showed what he regards as a more feasible route, boldly proposing to connect the continents of Asia and America by a series of cables stretching across the broad Pacific.

Our exchanges by the *Colorado* announce the abandonment by the Directors of the Western Union Russian American extension Telegraph Company, of their work on the Pacific shore and in Sjberia, as it is deemed impracticable to finish the undertaking, the importance and necessity of which have been so often demonstrated during the past few years. There have been built over eight hundred miles of telegraph lines, north of New Westminster, but which are, under this order, now useless, unless patronized by the Katzas, Chinoak or other tribes of fish-

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oating Indians. The cable intended to span the Bhering Sea, has had what is called 'hard luck' since it left England; the vessel on which it was coiled having been almost wrecked, necessitating the transfer of the cable to another vessel. It is claimed, however, that it is still in good order; and, as it was manufactured by the same firm that made the Atlantic cable, there is not much question as to its value.

Count Abasa, who is in charge of a well equipped expedition, is now making progress on the Russian side, laying the wire from the Anadyr to the Amoor river. Of course the Count and his companians, on arriving at their destination this spring, will be little gratified at finding that their hardships and labors have been encountered apparently for naught. It is believed however that the Russian government will complete the line, as many millions of dollars in stock have been subscribed by leading nobles of that empire. It is stated that the company has expended two and a half millions of dollars, and has property and funds worth one million and a half.

DOGS.

Some months ago, the Taotai remonstrated with foreigners on the practice of shooting native dogs, in which they were accused as being prone to indulge. And we supported his plea on more than one ground. The dog is merely doing its duty in barking at the stranger who approaches its master's property; and so long as he expresses his objection from a distance, the demonstration can do little harm to the intruder. The perpetual barking some dogs keep up may be irritating; but it is no excuse for shooting them, and in the neighbourhood of Shanghai they seldom venture on more serious aggression.

There are, however, always two sides to a question; and, having urged the claims of the dogs, we now purpose to hold a brief on the other side. In declaiming against the iniquity of foreigners, who endanger the lives of villagers, while destroying their "property," the Taotai seems to have overlooked the fact that a great portion of the blame rests on the shoulders of the villagers themselves. With the exception of a few persons who find intellectual and refined amusement in hunting the unfortunate brutes with bull-dogs, foreigners are never the aggressors. If a dog is quiet, quietly he may lie; no one but the eccentrically disposed gentlemen we have mentioned, would think of molesting him. Obviously, then, the remedy lies to a great extent in the hands of the Chinese masters; they should keep their dogs quiet, instead of letting them bark unchecked, as lond and as long as they please, at every foreigner who passes. And, in common fairness, while requesting the interference of foreign Consuls for the protection of dogs, the Taotai should try the effect of a proclamation addressed to his own countrymen, telling them to keep their dogs in order. At a distance from Shanghai, this notice is much more needed than in its immediate neighborhood. Farther away, the dogs have not contracted the same wholesome dread of of foreigners that sticks and stones have imbued them with, nearer home. And there, shooting them becomes a very venial matter. It is no pleasant thing to have two or three dogs barking within a few feet of one's legs; and the owners who, by their silence, tacitly encourage the animals, not only have little cause for complaint if their "property" is shot; but are not far from deserving punishment themselves. In England, no man would be permitted to keep a dog, loose, that perpetually alarmed and attacked passers-by. It would be at the option of any one so attacked to shoot him, or to sue the owner. And as the latter alternative, in China, would probably be more troublesome than profitable, we do not see why a man should be debarred the former. A gentleman writes to us that he was set upon in this way, a few days ago, in the narrow street of a native village. With dogs before and behind, and the owners looking complacently at the scrimmage out of their shop windows, a resort to his revolver seemed inevitable, even at the risk of shooting some by-stander. Fortunately a companion come to his assistance with a cudgel, and relieved him from the dilemma. But no one could have blamed him had he resorted to his pocket "Colt," and any complaint by the Chinese owners must have recoiled on themselves. The Taotai might, we think, be appropriately requested to point out this difficulty to his countrymen,—to inform them that, while foreigners will be duly checked for improper interference with their dogs, it is incumbent on them, as owners, to curb the vivacity of the latter.

LAND RENTERS' MEETING.

Minutes *of a Meeting of* Renters of Land *on the English and American Settlements held, pursuant to notice, at* H. B. M.'s Consulate, Shanghai *on Monday, April 29th*, 1867.

Present.—A. Winchester, Esq., H. B. M. Consul in the Chair, W. P. Mangum Esq., U. S. Vice-Consul General, J. C. Coutts Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Council, Messrs. A. Aymeri, C. Alabaster, R. Brand, F. H. Bell, W. J. Bryans, F. Borntraeger, J. W. Broadbent, J. P. Bisset, W. H. Carter, E. F. Duncanson, G. H. Fitzroy, A. Fisher, A. A. Hayes, Jr., R. Heinsen, E. J. Hogg, S. W. Hyde, H. Hancock, E. Iveson, F. B. Johnson, A. A. Krauss, D. King, T. S. Latham, B. R. Lewis, A. Michie, E. Maintz, E. Maccall, J. A. Maitland, W. Probst, W. Pearson, E. A. Reynolds, T. Rothwell, G. Tyson, J. F. Twombly, and others representing in all one hundred and eight votes, besides others not Land Renters.

Mr. Coutts proposed, and Mr. Johnson seconded—

I.—That Mr. Winchester, H. B. M.'s Consul, do take the chair.

This was carried, and Mr. Coutts then proposed, and Mr. Hogg seconded—

II.—That Mr. J. Mathias Lloyd be requested to act as Secretary to this meeting.

This was also carried, and

Mr. Probst then proposed, and Mr. Duncanson seconded—

III.—That the undermentioned gentlemen, designated by Poll on the 13th March 1867, as the Land Renters' Committee or Municipal Councillors, for the Municipal year 1867-68, are hereby declared duly elected, in conformity with the provisions contained in Art. X. of the Shanghai Land Regulations of 1854 viz.—Messrs. A. Michie, E. Iveson, F. B. Johnson, E. Maintz, A. A Hayes Junr. E. Maccall, and F. Borntraeger.

The Chairman said that, if any of the Land Renters objected to the qualifications of any of the gentlemen nominated, now was the time to express it.

No objection was, however, raised and the resolution was passed unanimously.

The Chairman thought it only right before the next motion was put, to say on behalf of his colleague and the community that, if a better opportunity had been allowed them of studying the Report, they would have had more reason for expressing satisfaction with the industry and labour of the gentlemen who were about to retire from the Council. When they thought of the large revenue that was collected and spent, the first without difficulty, the latter without extravagance, they must be satisfied that Municipal Institutions, here, worked well, and that this Community afforded a very favourable specimen of the power of self-government among communities settled in China and the East. The time allowed for going over the report was so short, that he was scarcely able to draw a contrast between this year and the last. The report last year had been heralded by a great flourish of trumpets. It was a wonderful document which promised economy, and in this respect it was not maligned He might say of it this year that if it did not promise much, the performance was excellent. All ordinary work had been gone through quietly and effectively; public works were not extravagant, but useful; property and life had been safe. And though there were items here and there which some proposed to examine—and it was right that in a Municipal government every thing should be enquired into,—he thought the result of the whole must be a conviction that the settlement was fairly governed. He was not prepared to go into the Finance Statement, but had no doubt that every information would be afforded by members of the retiring Council.

Mr. Hayes said the Council regretted as much as the community or the Consul, the late hour at which the report had been issued. The delay, however, was entirely unavoidable and every means had been used to push it forward. Sixteen pages had been in the hands of one printer for eleven days, without being set, and then had to be transferred to another. Members of the retiring Council were of course open to the criticism of their fellow Land Renters. But with reference to the salaried staff of the office he would say that the remarks which had appeared in one of the papers that morning were entirely uncalled for. Being a member of the Finance Committee, the office staff came, perhaps, under his more especial supervision, and he could say that they performed their duties to the entire satisfaction of the members of the Council. In common with the other members of the Council, he felt much gratified at the remarks which had fallen from the Chairman. With reference to the estimated expenditure for the ensuing year, he might, in anticipation of criticism, allude to one single item. In the Public Works expenditure, there was an item of Tls. 220 in connection with the Seamen's Church at Pootung. He was perfectly aware that this was not a Municipal work. But the matter had arisen thus. The Council had been applied to for the beach ground in front of the cemetery, after the latter had been handed over to them. This was granted, but the gift had proved a barren one, as there was nothing but mud which was covered by the tide. The Council, therefore, to make their gift of any value, had undertaken the responsibility of filling it in; but this was only done subject to the sanction of the meeting. He was aware that the Council, like any other public body, had no right to be charitable; but this was such an exceptional case that they had ventured on the outlay, which he had no doubt the Land Renters would confirm. They would also find in the expenditure that the Council had paid off Tls. 21,200 of the debt, thus reducing it to Tls. 60,000. They had only been able to do this by passing into the general account the balances of certain deposit accounts which were not of a very special nature. They further proposed to abolish the Savings' Bank. This was a legacy from their predecessors; he must confess he could not see very clearly with what object it had been instituted. It no doubt supplied a want but it was not within the scope of the Council's duties. They had hitherto paid the police depositors one per cent more on their savings than they had received. But they now proposed to hand the Police Savings' Bank over to the French Bank. As regarded the General Savings Bank, depositors would be given an opportunity of withdrawing their money or investing it in Municipal debentures, which they would presently ask permission to issue. He did not know that he need allude any further to the report; but he should be happy to give any explanation that might be required.

Mr. Michie then proposed and Mr. Maccall seconded—

IV.—That the Municipal Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1867 be approved and passed.

Mr. Hogg found a paragraph under the head of Wharfage Dues in the Municipal Report in reference to goods passed through the Custom House in the names of Chinese which are thus:—"no doubt can exist about the present sum being wholly insufficient, as may be gathered from a most cursory glance at the trade returns prepared by the Custom House." It would be highly satisfactory to the Land Renters if some figures could be given in proof of this statement.

Mr. Hayes might reply that the matter had already been gone into at a special meeting of Land Renters, held to consider the question. The estimate for 1866-7 had anticipated a revenue from Wharfage Dues of Tls. 66,000; but Tls. 50,000 only had been collected. This calculation had been based on the yearly Custom's Returns, and the deficit had arisen from the well-known difficulty in collecting dues from Chinese owned cargo brought down by the River Steamers.

Mr. Hogg said the report stated the amount (paid by the Taotai) to be wholly insufficient. He would like to know why the Council said so, and how much would be considered sufficient.

Mr. Hayes said the whole Chinese trade passed under a contribution of $14,000. The Council were of opinion that $20,000 would be nearer the mark.

The Chairman thought a great quantity of goods were landed by foreign hongs which could not be considered fairly chargeable to the Taotai. If the Land Renters would carry their recollections back to a letter which had been published, from Sir Rutherford Alcock, relative to the position of the Municipal Council, they would remember that he recommended the levy of Wharfage Dues on all goods passing through the Custom House, and the division of the proceeds into three parts;—one part to go to the English Council, one to the French, and one to the Chinese for the purpose of maintaining a river police. One reason why Mr. Seward and himself had felt unable to do more in reference to the general question was, that they thought it better to wait and see if this suggestion could be carried out. He was still of that opinion; because he thought that if he were to divide the whole proceeds of the tax with the French settlement, we should still have to give up something to the Chinese for the maintenance of a river police. Everything had been done to induce the Taotai to increase his contribution of $14,000. He (the Chairman) had seen him at least a dozen times on the subject and his colleague Mr. Seward had also had many conversations. But they had both found it impossible to move him further. The matter had then, at his suggestion, been referred to Li, the Governor General of the province but he had also distinctly refused to give more. He did not therefore see any probability of getting any further sums and thought the Land Renters would do wisely not to build up any hopes on the prospect. The amount of $14,000 appeared small, but really was not so in comparison with the contribution of $6000 which had been paid previously.

Mr. Hayes might say one word further The Report this year put the taxes considerably within the amount they expected to receive; and the Council hoped consequently that they would have a good balance in hand at the end of the year. Last year a deficit was shown in the receipts in consequence of the taxes having been estimated at too high a rate but this year they had been careful not to fall into a similar error. The Taotai's contribution, accordingly, had only been put down at $14 000.

Mr. Carter thought they were mixing up the accounts of the past year with the estimate for the present. The resolution before the meeting referred only to the passing of the old accounts.

The Chairman concurred with Mr. Carter.

Mr. Hogg said the question of Wharfage Dues was included in the Report.

Mr. Carter said—so was also the question of increased taxes. He found it was the intention of the Council in some instances to ask for an increase of cent per cent. If the Report were passed, would not the increase be also considered as having been voted?

The Chairman said any alteration in a tax must be specially voted at a meeting of Land of Renters. So the formal approval of the Report would not bind any body and would not affect the right of the meeting to discuss increased taxation.

The Resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

It was next proposed by Mr. Borntraeger and seconded by Mr. Heinsen—

V.—That the Land Renters' Committee or Municipal Council of Shanghai be hereby empowered to collect the following rates in conformity with the provisions contained in Article X. of the "Shanghai Land Regulations of 1854."

One half per cent. rate on the assessed value of land, from the renters of land registered in the various consulates at Shanghai.

Six per cent. on the assessed rental of houses inhabited by Foreigners; and

One and a half per cent. as Lighting Rate on the assessed rental of houses, from the occupant or occupants at the date of such rates being declared due, provided such Land and Houses be situated within the limits of the Municipality.

Said rates and taxes being levied for the peace, good order and better government of the Foreign Settlement.

Mr. Hayes, in reply to a request for explanation of the increase asked for, said the Council could not yet quite meet the matter of taxation, because they were not yet in possession of the Report of the Assessment Committee. But it was their impression that the result of the re-assessment would necessitate the raising of the rates to this figure. The assessments were of course subject in every instance to appeal; but he thought the estimate in the budget would turn out to be within the mark rather than over it.

Mr. Carter thought as they knew the amount of money required, it would be better to vote the sum and leave the rate to be filled in after. It might be found that land was worth twice as much as the framers of the budget thought and the Council would then receive more money than they required.

Mr. Hayes said the idea was to collect one of the taxes on which they principally relied These taxes had never been objected to and he believed the average reduction in the assessment would bear out the arrangements that they had made. The rate had been adjusted so as to make it bear on all as evenly as possible; and he thought every one would be called on to pay nearly the same amount as before.

Mr. Carter had had an opportunity of looking over some of the valuations of

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land and had found that, in most instances, he would have to pay double what he did before.

Mr. BRYANS, Chairman of the Assessment Committee, in reply to an enquiry whether he could afford any information on the subject, said that they had not yet completed their assessment, as they were waiting for the map of the Hong-que settlement, on which the lots were being marked by Mr. Alabaster. The English Settlement was finished. They had gone over it very carefully, in many instances twice over. In some cases they had raised, in some lowered the previous rates; and the inference they had come to was that the last assessment had been made on a very unjust and partial scale. The total amount of the present assessment, he thought, would be considerably less than the former; though some lots in good situations would be at a higher value.

Mr. CARTER again suggested that, in view of this uncertainty, it would be better to ve the rates blank.

Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. BELL concurred this view.

The CHAIRMAN would only point out that, to make a rate legal, it must be specifically voted at a general meeting. It might be a question however whether the rate asked for could not be passed, subject to reduction when the Report of the Assessment Committee had been received. He thought this would meet the object in view.

Mr. BRYANS understood that the new assessments must be approved by a general meeting of Land Renters, and the new rates might be passed at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN thought the old rates would remain in force till the new ones were adopted and that they might go on as at present.

Mr. CARTER suggested the propriety of adjourning till the new rates of assessment were declared.

The CHAIRMAN said they must give the Council a lien on something to enable them to carry on the government.

Mr. HAYES pointed out that the House Tax was due quarterly in advance, and that they were consequently over Tls. 6,000 in arrear already.

The CHAIRMAN thought they would not be acting wisely in agreeing to a rate before the Report of the Assessment Committee was received. The natural course seemed to be to go on levying the old rate till the vote of the Land Renters could be taken on that Report.

Mr. HAYES said there were two ways of getting over the difficulty, either by collecting at the old rates on the old assessment, or by adopting the new ones and recrediting any amounts over-collected in the next quarter's taxes.

Mr. CARTER thought a difficulty might arise in refunding any overpayment, if the tenants changed in the meantime.

The CHAIRMAN however thought that, if houses did change hands, it would not be to such an extent as to create any difficulty.

Mr. TYSON did not see how the Council were to collect on the new assessment till they knew what the assessment would be.

Mr. HOGG was also of opinion that the collection should go on at the old rates. He would propose as an amendment.

That the taxes mentioned in Resolution No. 5, be levied on the old assessment, at the old rates, until the new assessment committee has completed its labours, when a meeting of Land Renters shall be called to authorise the rates which shall be levied.

This was seconded by Mr. CARTER and carried unanimously.

Mr. HAYES then referred to the discussion on the subject of Wharfage Dues which had taken place at the previous meeting. The Finance Committee had, since then, had interviews with the French Municipal Council, and had now a proposition to make which he thought would obviate any further disputes. The French Council had agreed to levy the same rates of Wharfage Dues, in the same manner as ourselves, on goods coming into their settlement; and that the proceeds should be divided in the ratio of $\frac{1}{4}$ to them, and $\frac{3}{4}$ to us. He was satisfied that this system would operate fairly and prevent anything escaping the tax. The French were prepared to carry out their share of the agreement and, though he was aware that this was quite an experiment, he felt sure that it would prevent a deal of trouble and would enable the Council to collect the full sum mentioned. The expense moreover would be lessened, as one clerk would do the whole work. He accordingly proposed, and Mr. PROUST seconded.

VI.—That the proposed arrangement regarding Wharfage Dues, between the Finance Committees of the Land Renters' Committee, or Municipal Councils, North and South of the Yang-King-Pang Creek, be confirmed, viz:—

1st.—That each body shall for the ensuing year, collect the established rates on all goods imported and exported in the names of Foreigners, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, and that the aggregate amount thus realized shall be divided between them in the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.

2nd.—That each Council shall make their own separate arrangements with H. E. the Taotai for the commutation of Dues on Cargo imported and exported in the names of Chinese.

The CHAIRMAN had not had an opportunity of giving any consideration to this scheme. But he thought the Finance Committee had done well in obtaining the assent of the French Council to the arrangement. It was very desirable that, if there were to be two systems, they should be solidified as much as possible. It must certainly be most inconvenient to the Chinese to find a different system in force on either side of the little creek dividing the two settlements. Another advantage would be that one quarter would in future have no undue advantage over the other. A man who had a godown in one, would be no better off than a man who had a godown in another. The scheme was more particularly desirable as it would tend towards the important one of which he had already been speaking. If they could lay under contribution all goods passing through the Custom House, they would be able to do everything that was necessary for an efficient police. Wharfage Dues ought to contribute not only to the police of the settlement, but to a River Police. He understood from the Superintendent of Police that robberies afloat were of greater value than on shore, as they were robberies of cargo. He trusted therefore that the proposed arrangement would meet with the approval of the meeting.

Mr. CARTER enquired how the arrangement would affect American or English citizens or the other side of the Yang-king-pang.

Mr. HAYES was ignorant of the power the French Council enjoyed, but they expressed their ability to collect the tax and to hold the English Council harmless. They stated they could seize goods belonging to Chinamen or any one else if it were not paid.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to Mr. Carter's remark, said it was Sir Edmund Hornby's opinion that the action against British subjects on the other side of the Yang-King-Pang would be precisely the same as on this. All we had to do was to collect on our side and give a fair account. The French would do the same on their side, and the balance would be passed over. Had Mr. Tyson any remark to offer on the matter?

Mr. TYSON thought it would be a very desirable arrangement if it could be carried out. The only difficulty was that the French Land Renters had not yet passed any resolution authorising the collection of Wharfage Dues.

The CHAIRMAN reminded Mr. Tyson that they did not act on the other side of the Yang-king-pang precisely as we did. He had no doubt they would find the power to collect the tax.

Mr. HAYES might add that the arrangement, so far as we were concerned, was entirely contingent on the French performing their part of it.

Mr. TWOMBLY asked how we were to know that the French did collect the tax on all goods landed.

Mr. HAYES said the French Council had assured him that, if they discovered any attempt at evasion, they would place men at the ends of the jetties to collect on every item of goods landed. But this would be only a *dernier resort* in case of difficulty.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. HAYES had next a purely formal resolution to propose, namely

VII.—That the Land Renter's Committee, or Municipal Council of Shanghai, be hereby empowered in conformity with and under the provisions contained in, Article X of the "Shanghai Land Regulations of 1854" to levy and collect Wharfage Dues at the rates established on all goods shewn by the returns of H. I. M.'s Customs as imported and exported within the limits of Municipality in the names of foreigners, and to obtain from the Taotai an equitable commutation of dues chargeable direct to Chinese.

Mr. TYSON wished to know how the resolution passed at the former meeting regarding private wharves, would be affected by this one.

Mr. HAYES said that resolution had fallen to the ground as the Council had relinquished the collection of Wharfage Dues on Chinese-owned goods landed at private wharves.

Mr. TYSON enquired whether, under the new regulation, duties would be collected on Chinese-owned goods landed in the names of foreigners.

Mr. JOHNSON thought the collection had only been abandoned in consequence of the difficulties experienced in enforcing it. He imagined that the Council still claimed the right.

Mr. HAYES said certainly they still claimed the right.

Mr. TYSON thought the last resolution was a more comprehensive one; he thought it included all goods landed on private wharves, and not those belonging to Chinese only.

Mr. HAYES, in speaking of private wharves, might mention that there were five in Hongque, and that not one thing in ten was passed over them. Goods were brought away in boats and landed on this side.

At the request of the meeting, the CHAIRMAN here read the resolution referred to by Mr. Tyson, which had been passed at the "last meeting—viz., "That the Municipal" "Council be empowered to collect the out-" "standing Wharfage Dues on goods landed" "or shipped within the limits of the two" "settlements north of the Yang-king-pang," "making such deduction to the owners of" "private wharves as may be deemed equit-" "able." This really did not bear on the subject. The Council had themselves abandoned the collection of these outstanding taxes.

Mr. TYSON asked whether the present resolution affected private wharves.

The CHAIRMAN said such wharves were of course included in the motion.

Mr. TYSON said a precisely similar resolution had been passed a year ago, and a similar difficulty to that experienced then would probably be experienced now.

Mr. HAYES said the collection of these taxes had been abandoned last year in equity, as it would have been unfair to collect on goods coming into Hong-que whilst those passing over a large public wharf on the French side escaped scot free. Nevertheless the Council had, all along, had power to collect them.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. PROUST, was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. IVESON then proposed and Mr. BELL seconded.

VIII.—That the following rates and taxes be approved to be collected by the Land Renters' Committee or the Municipal Council, from Chinese resident within the Foreign Settlement with the concurrence of His Excellency the Taoutai.

Native Rental Rate, or Chinese House Tax, at eight per cent as heretofore; Natives selling Foreign Wines or Spirits; Sampan Registration; Opium House Tax; Pawnshop or Pawnbroker's Tax; Native Lighting Rate.

The CHAIRMAN thought as these rates had already received the approval of the Taotai last year, there was very little doubt that he would renew his sanction this year.

Mr. BRYANS would call attention to the disproportionate amount of taxation which was made to fall upon foreigners in the form of House Tax — which had been steadily raised, while that on the Chinese remained at 8 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN believed the rate of Chinese House Tax had always remained the same. It was originally fixed at 8 per cent, which was the legal rate throughout the empire. It was afterwards raised to 16 per cent with the concurrence of the Taotai, who took 8 per cent as his share, leaving a similar proportion to the Municipal Council. On the conclusion of peace however, His Excellency had abandoned his share, and it had since stood at the present rate. We had no right to increase the tax without the assent of the Taotai who would not be likely to accord it unless under very special circumstances. The Chinese would not be affected by the re-assessment of land, as the number of those who were registered as owners of land in foreign Consulates was very small. Their taxes were generally paid in the name of foreign houses. The re-assessment therefore would not affect Chinese, as regarded land, and the house tax had always stood at 8 per cent. He would propose that the lighting rate should be left out, many of the Chinese residents having complained that their portion of the settlement had been overlooked in the distribution of gas; and it was certainly unfair that a lighting rate should be exacted from them when they had no light. In fact light was more wanted in the narrow streets of the native portions of the town than on the bund. Light might almost be said to stand in the position of a policeman. Gas unquestionably rendered the duties of the police infinitely easier. He hoped therefore that the administration would take into consideration the claims of the native portion of the settlement as soon as they could possibly do so.

Mr. IVESON said gas had been introduced into the main roads in the Chinese portions of the settlement as well as in the English. It was difficult to introduce it into the byroads and lanes. No doubt it was very desirable they should have light there, and the Council intended to give it them as soon as possible.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

The CHAIRMAN said the next resolution was one of very great importance; as it embodied the scheme by which the Council proposed to pay off their debt. He need hardly say that the debt was incurred at a period long antecedent to that to which the responsibility of the present Council extended. It was contracted in the palmy days when all that was touched in Shanghai turned to gold, and we who had found a metal of a somewhat baser character come out of the crucible, had now to provide funds for its repayment. He was sure the community would consider the scheme the fairest that could be devised for getting rid of the debt, as it distributed the process over a series of years. The Council proposed to fund Tls. 60,000, and calculated they would be able to pay interest on this at the rate of 10 per cent, and to redeem one-fifth or Tls. 12,000 every year; so that the whole amount would be paid off in five years. To persons who wished to invest for a limited period, he thought the scheme offered fair interest and very fair security. The interest was not excessive, because the security itself was good. For a period of twenty years the community had always provided fair means to meet the Municipal expenditure. The taxes had been regularly paid, and, except during the short madness of 1863-64, the outgoings had always been less than the incomings. Under these circumstances he might safely say that the investment now proposed was a good one. It was well known that, when the loan was contracted, many houses and firms came forward in a manner highly creditable and agreed to guarantee it. It was now felt that the best mode would be for the guarantors to take up a share of the debentures, leaving for the general public such a proportion as they thought fit. He thought with these explanations the scheme was one which would generally commend itself to the meeting.

Mr. JOHNSON said he had been requested to propose the scheme by which it was purposed to pay off the Municipal debt. There were three courses open for paying off the debentures; the first that now proposed; the second drawing the numbers by lottery as was usually done by foreign governments; the third to pay each individual 20 per cent. of his investment annually. After considering these three schemes, it had been determined to issue consecutive numbers and to pay off one-fifth each year.

Some points of detail having been discussed and one or two alterations having been introduced by the Chairman at the suggestion of Sir Edmund Hornby, into the resolution as it originally stood.

Mr. JOHNSON proposed.

IX.—That, for the purpose of defraying the sum due to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, in respect of monies borrowed for municipal purposes duly authorized by preceding meetings of Land Renters, the Land Renters' Committee or Municipal Council be empowered to issue debentures or certificates of indebtedness for an amount not exceeding Tls. 60,000, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, numbered 1 to 600 for Tls. 100 each; one-fifth of the numbers consecutively being repayable on the 15th day of May in each year to the 15th May 1872 inclusive, and to pledge the property of the Municipality as well as such portion of the annual revenue raised in accordance with the 10th section of the Land Regulations as may be necessary from time to time to liquidate the debentures so to be issued as aforesaid, and that this resolution be duly reported to the Consuls for their approval.

Mr. MAINTZ having seconded this resolution, Mr. HAYES said the Council were acting to a certain extent in the dark. At the same time he thought the course suggested by them was the best that could be adopted for re-payment of the loan. They had some encouragement to believe that a very considerable portion would be taken up by depositors in the Savings' Bank. It had also been intimated to him, unofficially, that some private persons were prepared to take a large share, and he thought the scheme might also commend itself to the Banks. The forms had all been approved by Mr. Myburgh, and they had arranged everything according to the best of their judgment. If any one present could suggest any improvement, they would be happy to give it every consideration.

Mr. LAWRANCE supposed the members of Council would be personally liable for repayment of the debentures.

Mr. MAINTZ, as one of those who had had the happiness of being elected to the new Council, begged to state that he would not be liable.

Mr. TWOMBLY asked whether the guarantors of the loans would be relieved from their responsibility by the present scheme, or whether they would continue to guarantee the debentures.

The CHAIRMAN said certainly the gentlemen who had guaranteed the loan would be relieved by its payment.

Mr. TWOMBLY said if the loan were generally taken up there would be no difficulty; if not, their would.

Mr HAYES said there could be no diffi-

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culty in repaying the loan, as Mr. Morel would come down on the gentlemen who had signed the bond, if the money were not forthcoming under the proposed scheme.

Mr. Twombly suggested a doubt whether he could levy from every individual guarantor. Many of the names that appeared in the bond were not now good for the amounts placed against them. And it was quite possible that, if the bank came down for their money, they might not get it. Then, it was a question whether every one of the guarantors would feel called on to take debentures.

Mr. Hayes said if the whole Tls. 60,000 were taken up in debentures, it would be all right. If not the bank would claim the balance pro rata from those who had signed the bond. It was an invidious thing to say, but it was well known, that some of the names on the bond were not good, but others were amply so; and there could be no doubt that the Manager of the Comptoir would be easily able to collect the balance.

Mr. Twombly wished to know whether it were certain that the Land Renters had a right to borrow money.

Mr. Hayes said, in this, they were merely acting on precedent. They had borrowed so many times that they felt as though they could go on.

After a few further remarks by the Chairman, promising on behalf of himself and his colleague the U. S. Consul General, to give their best assistance to the scheme—the resolution was put and carried.

Mr Hayes was sorry to take up the time of the Council any further; but he wished to make a few allusions to the paper on the Fire Department, which appeared at the end of the Municipal Report. Several fires had lately occurred, some more serious than others; and from what he had been able to ascertain he was firmly under the impression that incendiarism was at the bottom of them. On one occasion, when the first fire had been extinguished, a second burst out two or three houses to windward of it. He was happy to say that the department was working well and the members were thoroughly well up in their work; but they had one great difficulty to contend with, and that was lack of water. This would be removed by the introduction of more fire-wells, and the acquisition of a Steam fire engine. He was perfectly well aware that this was not a Municipal Council matter, and the Fire Department intended to appeal strongly to the Insurance offices. But at the same time it was necessary for the Council to make the outlay in the first place, and he would like to be authorized, if the balance were good, to spend Tls. 2,000 on the purchase of a steam fire engine, which could be obtained for that sum. There was room in the Hook and Ladder godown to stow it, and he had been volunteer ed the services of trained men to run it. Any additional surplus, he thought, should go towards the making of new fire wells. Eight of these had already been provided for in the budget; but even with these the supply of water would be very limited. The largest of the present wells could be pumped dry in three hours. The fires that had occurred hitherto had fortunately broken out in houses built of light beams and enclosed by party walls. But if one were to occur among the shops in the lower part of the Maloo, which contained a quantity of straw and merchandise, the blaze would be sufficient to stretch across the street. And it would be most galling to have to stand helplessly by because there was no water. The other day the Municipal buildings had been nearly lost; as it was they had been obliged to remove the ponies and mules to the police station, and to knock a hole through the stable wall to enable the hose to play upon the fire. He was bound to say that, without the assistance of the Fire Brigade, and the experience of old firemen, there was every likelihood that they would have lost the block, together with the *North-China Herald Office*. He hoped the community would authorise him to make this expenditure. It was not in the budget, and he did not purpose to lay before them any formal resolution. He simply asked for permission, if there should be a sufficient balance in hand, to expend Tls. 2000 on a steam fire engine and to make some new fire wells. The Council would not incur the expenditure unless they found the revenues satisfactory; but he was sure that unless some steps were taken there would, one day, be very serious trouble.

The Chairman was sure the Land Renters would be quite prepared to consider any subject in connection with a body that had done so good service as the Shanghai Fire Brigade. This, he believed, concluded the business of the day as arranged by the Council. If any Land Renters had any remark or motion of general importance to lay before the meeting, now was the time to bring it forward.

Mr. Maitland proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Council for the very able and efficient manner in which they had carried out their duties during the past year.

This was seconded by Mr. Bell and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Lawrance saw a letter from the Chairman to the Soochow Creek Bridge Company, in reference to freeing the bridge for an annual sum of Tls. 1,971. He wished to know whether the Council proposed giving this amount.

Mr. Hayes referred Mr. Lawrance to page 17 of the Municipal Report, in which this outlay was provided for.

Mr. Lawrance thought Tls. 1,971 an excessive price. It amounted, he believed, to 20 per cent on the cost of the bridge. The position of the Bridge Company was one of those things which would probably never be found out; the question as to the right of taxing foreigners, especially, was one which neither side would be able to substantiate. The sum demanded however did seem very large, and he put it to the meeting whether they did not consider it excessive.

Mr. Hayes said the Council had thought that to throw open the bridge would be a popular measure, though to impose any tax for the purpose would be very unpopular. This was the very least sum the Bridge Company could be induced to accept for the purpose. It merely freed the bridge to foreigners not to Chinese. He was not aware what revenue was derived from foreigners.

The Chairman asked whether the Council had seen the books of the Bridge Company.

Mr. Hayes had not; but the sum of Tls. 1,971 was fixed upon in the offer made by the Soochow Bridge Company in 1866, and renewed this year. He would read their letter.

"Shanghai, 3rd April, 1866.

"Alex. Johnston, Esq.,

"*Secretary Municipal Council.*

Sir,—"It having been represented to the Soochow Creek Bridge Company that, with the opening of the Roads free to the Public, it would be desirable also to have the Bridge free of Toll for Foreigners, we are instructed by the Bridge Committee to inform you that they will be willing to accept a payment from the Municipal Council, to free all Foreigners and their carriages passing over the Bridge, for a sum less by 40 per cent than the Tolls collected during the past year.

"This sum will be Tls. 1,971, to be paid on the 1st August next and on the same date in each succeeding year.

"It will be understood that the Bridge Company reserve the right to prohibit carts and heavy traffic on the Bridge as they may think fit.

"We are to state that the Bridge Company make the above offer in the general interest of the public, who find it annoying to be called upon for Tolls in this country, where money is not carried on the person, while the receipt of such a sum will be necessary to pay the shareholders a moderate dividend, to enable repairs to be made and to form the necessary reserve for a new structure.

"The Committee have in view to obtain an Iron Bridge from England at an early date.

"We remain,

"Your obedient Servants,

"HOGG BROS.

"*Agents Soochow Bridge Company.*"

Mr. Carter did not see why the bridge should not be thrown open to Chinese as well as to foreigners. Perhaps Mr. Hogg would tell the meeting what sum he would take to do this.

Mr Hogg would do no such thing. He was not there in his capacity as Chairman of the Soochow Creek Bridge Company.

Mr. Alabaster said it had occurred to him that, when the second charter was got from the Taotai, it had been specially understood that foreigners were not to be charged any toll.

The Chairman hoped that if the Council freed the Bridge to foreigners, they would extend the same privilege to the Chinese. To levy a tax from Chinese and to free it to foreigners seemed an invidious proceeding. He could not congratulate the shareholders on the security of their position, and he must confess he would gladly see any measures taken for the creation of a fund to be expended in the erection of a free bridge.

Mr. Twombly judged from what had been said, that it was the opinion of Land Renters that the commutation should not be paid. He would propose, therefore, that the Council be instructed not to commute the toll as proposed.

Mr. Hayes asked whether it was intended merely to exclude this item from the budget, or that the Council should contest the right to levy the toll.

Several voices,—"Contest the right."

Mr. Maccall gathered from what Mr. Alabaster had said, that the Company could not force foreigners to pay any tax.

The Chairman said the matter stood thus. The proprietors paid for the bridge, and the community could not use their property without payment; unless, indeed, Mr. Alabaster knew that a special understanding to the contrary had existed. They might take a sampan and go across, or build a bridge alongside.

Mr. Alabaster understood that in old days the bridge proprietors were allowed to collect 1 *cash* from Chinese passengers, and foreigners used to pay a yearly subscription of Tls. 4. It was found however that this did not pay well enough, and the proprietors wished to increase the tax on Chinamen to 2 *cash*. As an argument to enlist the influence of the foreign Consuls, it was urged that this would enable them to free the bridge to foreigners, and on those grounds the matter was pressed on the Taotai and acceded to.

Mr. Hogg enquired whence Mr. Alabaster had received his information.

Mr. Alabaster remembered the arguments which had passed at the time.

The Chairman here said that all the correspondence which had passed on the subject was open to the public.

Mr. Twombly, with reference to what had fallen from Mr. Alabaster, remembered that Mr. Webb had stated at a former meeting, that it was not intended to levy a tax, and he was surprised to find that one had been instituted.

Mr. Carter said what Mr. Webb had stated was that the original proprietors never intended to make any profit out of the bridge.

The following resolution was then laid before the meeting, proposed by Mr. Duncanson and seconded by Mr. Probst.

X.—That the expenditure, as proposed by the retiring Council, be approved and adopted by this meeting.

Mr. Twombly proposed as an amendment and Mr. Lawrance seconded, that the following words be added.

With the exception of the commutation to the Soochow Creek Bridge Company, which shall be set apart for the future erection of a free bridge.

The Chairman said there could be no objection raised to prevent the erection of a free bridge, as the present proprietors had no monopoly. They simply had a right to erect a bridge over the creek.

Mr. Carter said they had always asserted that they held a monopoly.

The Chairman could assure him there was none. He had seen the documents.

The amendment was now put and carried by a large majority, amid loud applause.

The original resolution was then put, with the addendum, and also carried.

The meeting then broke up with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE SHANGHAI CLUB.

A meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, Mr. Duncanson in the chair.

The Chairman mentioned that Mr. H. Cope had consented to act temporarily as Honorary Secretary to the Club; and laid before the meeting the Report of the Special Committee appointed by the shareholders at the meeting held on the 1st ultimo, for the purpose of enquiring into the affairs of the Club.

Report.

This Committee has held sittings on 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 11th April, and after careful examination of all facts and accounts brought to its notice, has come to the following conclusions:—

1. That no alteration in the detail of the working of the Club will enable it to bear the burden of interest as shown in the accounts of the year 1866, or to reduce the debt which has arisen from the deficiency of income in 1866.

2. It is known to the Committee that several of the Shareholders, principally absent from Shanghai, are resolved to resist at law any further call on them, and it is presumptive that no fresh shareholders can be induced to join, looking to the embarrassed condition of the Club's affairs.

3. The Committee have therefore come to the conclusion that the property of the Club should be sold for the liquidation of the liabilities of the Club.

4. The Committee apprehend that there is no power on the part of a majority of the shareholders to dispose, by absolute sale, of the property without responsibility towards dissenting shareholders, or those absent or unrepresented.

5. The Committee therefore recommend that, at the next due date of interest on 30th June, 1867, the first mortgagee, Dr. Barton, be allowed to foreclose the mortgage, and to put up the Club building for sale, and that any surplus of the sale over the amount of the mortgage loan, together with the proceeds of sale of the furniture and stores in the Club, be applied to the liquidation of the then outstanding liabilities of the Club.

6. In view of an immediate reduction of expenses, the Committee have ordered the closing of the kitchen and dining-room of the Club (which have as a rule been unremunerative), and thereby, together with a general reduction of the staff and the enforcement of the strictest economy, a saving of about Tls. 250 per month is effected.

7. With such reduced expenses, and in view of the convenience of members, the Committee have resolved to keep the Club open at least until 30th June next, and to collect the members' subscriptions for the quarter ending 30th June, 1867, on this understanding. Meanwhile the bar, billiard-rooms, and bed-rooms, being remunerative, will help to meet the reduced expenditure.

Mr. Alabaster proposed and Mr. Probst seconded—

That the Report of the Special Committee appointed at the General meeting of the 1st April be confirmed and adopted.

This was carried; and Mr. R. Brand next proposed and Mr. Heinsen seconded—

That the Special Committee appointed at the General meeting of 1st April and composed of E. F. Duncanson, F. Johnson, G. Tyson, C. Overweg, A Turing, A. A. Hayes, R. Fearon, F. H. Bell and W. Lemann, be re-appointed as a Committee for the management of the Club until 30th June 1867.

The Chairman said this concluded the regular business of the meeting. But if any gentleman would bring forward a proposal for the resuscitation of the Club, they would be glad to hear it.

Mr. Johnson added that he hardly thought it the business of the Committee to propose the reconstruction of the Club. It was for the Community generally. The present Club would be put up for sale and the Community could appoint a new Committee to buy it if they wanted it. The question simply was whether Tls. 50,000 could be found for the purpose, which subscribers would be willing to invest, subject to a mortgage of Tls. 35,000.

Mr. Overweg suggested that a Committee for this purpose might be got up on the spot.

But the proposal was not acted on; and the meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE SHANGHAI HUNT CLUB.

At a meeting held on the 1st instant, Mr. Markham informed the members present that the scheme for importing Drag hounds must remain in abeyance; the project having met with little favor according to the statement of the gentleman who undertook to call upon various members of the community. It was therefore well to devote the funds to some other purpose.

The vote of the last general meeting was according rescinded, on a proposition to that effect being submitted by the Chairman.

Mr. Meller then proposed, and Mr. Waller seconded,

"That the surplus funds be devoted to the purchase of two cups, one for light, and one for heavy weights, each to be run for once round the Race Course, over a flight of eight hurdles."

This was carried. The cups, we learn, are to be run for on Saturday the 11th instant.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The second was quite as successful as the first day's sport, with the exception of the two mile races, which were little more than walks over. We cannot but think the Committee might have acceded to the very reasonable request of a majority of the gentlemen who intended running, to put off the Challenge Cup till after the long jump, to allow the afternoon to become a little cooler. Running a mile race in the sun, on a day when the thermometer is standing at 83 in the shade and 118 in the sun, seems to us rank madness. A large number of spectators were again present, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. We hope that, now these sports have been started, they will become an annual institution in Shanghai, and that next year, they will attract competitors from Hongkong and the outports.

Second Day.

Flat Race.—1 mile. Challenge Cup, value $50, to be won 2 years consecutively.

Wade 1, Pryer 2. McMicken 3.

This was a very hollow affair. The winner went away at the ¼ mile (1m. 19s.), was leading by 50 yards at the ½ (2m. 34s.); by 100 at the ¾ (4m. 20s.), and won as he liked in 5m. 25s. Cooper also started to make up a field, but only ran a dozen yards.

Long Jump.—For Cup value $.

Holdsworth 1. Wade, McMicken, Smith, Pryer and Cooke also competed. Distance 16 ft. 7 in.

Hurdle Race.—200 yards over 6 flights of hurdles, 1st Prize a Silver Hurdle, 2nd Prize a Pewter.

Cooper 1, Cooke 2, Reid 3.

A splendid run between the first two, who were within a second of each other. Time 27s.

Jumping with Pole.—For a Pewter, presented by a Member.

Hutchins, Koch and Holdsworth competed; and were as nearly as possible matched. Hutchins eventually won both long and high jump; the former with 21 ft. 4 in., the latter 7 ft. 9 in.

Handicap Flat Race.—1 mile, for a Cup value $.

Reid 1. Cooper also started but turned back after the first quarter mile.

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STEEPLE CHASE.—For a Cup value $ Entries taken on the ground.

This, as had been expected, was capital fun; about seven sailors entered, and having reduced themselves to every stage of deshabille, plunged boldy into the Grand Stand jump, which now contains some 4 or 5 feet of water; rushed frantically away and were lost to view. Two only reappeared after an interval of about ten minutes, the foremost of whom tumbled over the last hurdle, an exhausted winner.

VOLUNTEER PRIZE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

The weather was favourable for the volunteer rifle shooting to-day, and the shooting was good, showing an improvement over last meeting, and a marked superiority over the spring meeting last year. The heat was found inconvenient; but as shooting is nearly a stationary proceeding, there was little of the danger which attends the violent exercise involved in all the other meetings that have been unfortunately fixed about this time. Ensign Pearson, it will be seen, won the merchant's prize; and Lieutenant Kidner both the Commandant's and Customs' prizes, notwithstanding the three points extra he had to carry in the latter.

The Merchants' Prize,

Value Tls. 100.

Presented by the MERCHANTS OF SHANGHAI.

To be shot for by all qualified members of the Mounted Rangers and the Rifle Company, with the Long-Enfield Rifle at 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance Fee $5.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Ensign Pearson....	14	13	13	40
Lieut. Kidner.....	17	10	3	30
Priv. Kidner.....	10	12	6	28
Serjeant Evans....	13	4	6	23
Captain Cann.....	8	8	5	21

The Commandant's Prize,

Value Tls. 50.

Presented by SIR EDMUND HORNBY.

To be shot for by all qualified members of the Corps, with the Long Enfield Rifle or Enfield Carbine, at 300, 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance Fee $5. The winner of the Merchants' Prize to make 5 points extra.

	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Kidner	18	13	13	44
Hon. Mem. Turner	16	14	7	37
Capt Cann.....	9	12	12	33
Ensign Pearson....	9	14	7	30
Serjeant Evans....	7	14	8	29

The Customs' Prize,

Value Tls. 50.

Presented by the CUSTOMS' ARTILLERY COMPANY.

To be shot for by all qualified effective members of the Mounted Rangers and the Rifle Company, with the Long Enfield Rifle at 250 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance Fee $5. The winners of the Merchants' and Commandant's Prizes to make 3 points extra.

	250 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Kidner.....	13	13	26
Private Hawtrey	11	9	20
Private Kidner	14	5	19
Capt. Cann	11	6	17
Private Bishop	10	5	15

SECOND DAY.

The weather was cooler for the shooting to-day, but a st ong wind was blowing which somewhat affected the shooting. It will be noticed as a singular fact that each of the three prizes first resulted in a tie.

Champion Prize,

Value Tls. 75.

Open to all members of the Mounted Rangers and the Rifle Company who have ever won a prize in China, to be shot for with the Long Enfield in Hythe position at 300, 600 and 800 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance Fee $5. Winners at this meeting may enter on the ground.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Serjeant Evans.....	8	11	7	26
Private Kidner	15	9	2	26
Hon. Mem. Turner	12	6	4	22
Lieut. Kidner	10	8	2	20

In shooting off, Evans scored 3 against his competitor's 2, and was declared the winner.

All Comers' Sweepstakes

of $10 each with $50 added.

Open to all Comers, to be shot for with any Rifle under 10lbs. and in any position at 500, 700 and 900 yards, 5 shots at each range. Hair triggers and magnifying aperture or telescopic sights will not be allowed.

	500 yds.	700 yds.	900 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Kidner	12	14	11	37
Hon. Mem Turner	16	14	7	37
Private Kidner	0	10	4	14

In shooting off, Lieut. Kidner made a bull's eye against Mr. Turner's 0.

Consolation Prizes,

First value Tls. 30, Second value Tls. 20.

Open to all qualified members of the Mounted Rangers and the Rifle Company who have never won a prize in China, to be shot for with the Long Enfield Rifle at 300 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance Fee $5.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Trooper Kelly	4	4	8
Private Hawtrey.....	5	3	8

Trooper Kelly won with 3 points against Private Hawtrey's 0.

THIRD DAY.

CUSTOMS' VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE RANGERS' AND RIFLES' CUP.

A CUP,—Value Tls. 50,—Presented by the Mounted Rangers and Rifle Company of the SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS. To be shot for by qualified Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Gunners of the Battery, with the Regulation Carbine, at 150 and 250 yards. 5 Shots at each Range.

Gunner Anderson..... 34 points.
" Vogeler..... 29 "
Ties { Lieut. Smith..... 22 "
Sergt. Mahon..... 22 "

THE TAOTAI'S CUP.

A CUP,—Value Tls 50,—Presented by H. E. the TAOTAI of Shanghai. To be shot for by qualified Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Gunners of the Battery, with the Regulation Carbine, in any position, at 300 yards. 10 Shots. The Winner of the Rangers' and Rifles' Cup to allow 3 points.

Lieut. De Ste. Croix..... 21 points.
Gunner Lawless..... 18 "

THE OFFICERS' CUP.

A CUP,—Value Tls. 30. To be shot for by qualified Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Battery, with the Regulation Carbine, at 200 and 300 yards. 5 Shots at each Range. The Winner of Rangers' and Rifles' or the Taotai's Cup, to allow 3 points;—if of both, to allow 5 points.

Lieut. De Ste Croix..... 19 points.
Sergt. Kopsch..... 16 "
Corporal Penrose..... 16 "

The winner of the last Cup having to allow 3 points, made these three ties. Won by Gunner Penrose, Lieut. de Ste. Croix second. Sergt. Kopsch third.

THE GUNNERS' CUP.

A CUP,—Value Tls. 30,—Presented by the Officers of the Battery. To be shot for by qualified Gunners of the Battery, with the Regulation Carbine, at 150 and 300 yards 5 Shots at each Range. The Winner of the Rangers' and Rifles' or the Taotai's Cup, to allow 3 points;—if of both, to allow 5 points.

Gunner Lawless..... 32 points.
" Vogeler..... 23 "
" Thuran..... 22 "

THE "CHUSAN."

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—On looking over the list of vessels sold to the Japanese, I find the particulars of the sale of the steamer *Chusan* are entirely incorrect. The vessel was delivered in January 18 7. Her tonnage is 434. The actual sale $80,000 payable with interest in half yearly instalments to be completed in three years. Judging from the above, I am inclined to fancy that the only correct particulars given in the list are those relating to the "Spunkie."

Yours truthfully,

E. A. REYNOLDS.

27th April 1867.

CAMPBELL *v.* THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—With reference to the evidence reported to have been given in the case of Campbell *v.* the Municipal Council, to the effect that I offered to procure the reinstatement of the plaintiff in the Police force, on the condition of a written apology; to the comments of the learned Judge, and to the ingenious conclusions of a learned newspaper, based upon this presumed fact,—I shall feel obliged by your permitting me to deny through the medium of your columns that I have ever made such an offer, or alluded directly or indirectly to such a condition.

Your obedient servant,

F. B. JOHNSON.

Shanghai, 27th April 1867.

Law Reports.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

April 27.

Before C. W. GOODWIN Esq.

MACCALL *v* D. CAMPBELL.

This case it will be remembered, was adjourned from the 25th instant, for the production of Campbell's books, and of evidence from the Hongkong and Shanghai bank, regarding his alleged transactions with it.

Campbell however did not appear. He had gone to Yokohama.

W. MURRAY, a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—Since 28th March last, Donald Campbell has remitted no money to England through us. He kept no account with the bank before. Since then he has has had transactions. He has money in our hands now. He has sent money to other places. He sent money to Yokohama by draft through us, on the 25th instant. It was a note payable on demand for $1006.76. The amount now in our Bank is perfectly sufficient to meet plaintiff's claim.

The COURT ordered that, on affidavit made by the plaintiff, an attachment issue to the Bank to pay the amount of the debt into Court, with cost of process.

May 1st, 1867.

HOGG *v.* CAMPBELL.

The plaintiff claimed Tls. 210 for rent due.

The defendant did not appear.

Mr. HERTZ for the plaintiff, proved the debt.

It being in evidence that there were sufficient funds to the credit of the defendant, in the Hongkong and Shanghai bank, to cover it, judgment was given for the plaintiff, and an order made that an attachment issue to the bank to pay the amount claimed into Court.

H. P. M. CONSULATE GENERAL.

April 24th.

Before A. TETTERBORN, *Consul General.*

C. W. OVERWEG, O. BOOTH, } *Assessors,*

ALISCH & Co. (*bankrupts*) *v.* TRAUTMANN & Co.

The Court delivered the following judgment.—

The Defendant as partner of the firm of Trautmann and Co. at Shanghai and Tientsin and as only representative of the said firm here, is bound to pay to the complaining estate the remaining rent of Messrs. Alex. Alisch and Co.'s premises at Tientsin, from the 13th of April 1866 at Taels 100 per month payable at Shanghai, and further bound to vacate the said premises at once and that the costs of the suit are likewise to be born by Defendant.

Arguments.—This is a claim of the duly authorized administrator of the Estate of Alex. Alisch and Co., bankrupts, against the Prussian subject F. Brontraeger, co-partner of the firm of Trautmann and Co. and only representative of the firm at Shanghai and Tientsin, for evacuation of the premises belonging to the bankrupt estate of Alex. Alisch and Co. at Tientsin. Plaintiff handed to the Court the written contract of the 13th April 1866, which had been drawn up according to the verbal agreement between Defendant and the official assignee, and asserts that Defendant as well as the present occupier of the premises at Tientsin, a clerk of the Defendant, have received already in the month of July last notice to vacate the premises according to the tenor of the contract clause 3, which fact has not been disputed. Plaintiff prays to condemn Defendant to vacate the premises and to pay the rent due. Defendant has not disputed any of the stated facts and the latter are therefore considered as acknowledged; he only disputes the competence of the Court as he is the youngest partner of the firm. He acknowledges to be copartner of the firm and at present the only representative of the firm here. The head partner is, he asserts, Mr. Trautmann at London, a born Hamburg subject and naturalized British subject, the 2nd partner Mr. Wieters, a Prussian subject, now travelling, the 3rd Mr. Moffat, an Englishman, at Hankow, and he, Defendant, contends he is youngest partner and can therefore not dispose of the property of the firm; he consequently considers only the British Court as competent to decide in this case.

The Court has rejected this plea of incompetence as wholly unfounded. Plaintiff is according to the register of this Consulate General a born Prussian subject, born at Kerssen near Dusseldorf, and was registered as such at time the plaint has been handed into this Court. He is also, as he acknowledges, copartner and only manager of the firm Trautmann and Co. at Shanghai, and has made as such with the official assignee the verbal agreement, being the basis of the written contract in question. According to the annexed certificate of the British Consulate here, a mercantile firm can not be registered at the British Consulate as such, and therefore Plaintiff would, were he even entitled, not be obliged to sue one of the other partners, Mr. Trautmann or Mr. Moffat, at London or Hankow, who are besides not directly concerned in this affair. The copartner, the Defendant, binds, according to law, the firm unconditionally by his actions, should he not be expressly excluded from representing the firm, or should this right not have ceased lawfully, therefore the whole property of the firm answers and is pledged in this case for the acts of Defendant and consequently for the liability which this judgment inflicts on Defendant. Finally it would be superfluous to mention that the clerk of the firm at Tientsin could not be sued, because he is no partner but clerk of the firm.

The rent due is to be counted from the day of the written agreement, as no other liability has been proved. The amount has also been calculated in Shanghai and not Tientsin Taels as the rent was payable at Shanghai, and the verbal agreement on which the written contract is founded has been concluded at Shanghai.

The expences of the case have been decided according to part 1 par. 2 title 23 of the Prussian order of law suits.

MIXED COURT.

April 26.

Before C. ALABASTER, Esq.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. *v* { KIN CHE-QUI. KAH YAN-KAO. KUNG LE-SING.

Kin Che Quai not appearing, application is made for his arrest.

Mr. WHITTAL charged 2nd and 3rd defendants with abstracting the books of the Ewo Bank; with absconding with them with the view of tampering with them; with tampering with the books; and with appropriating Tls. 175,000.

Mr. WHITTAL stated. About the 4th January I sent for the Shroff and Manager of the Ewo Bank and was informed that they had gone with the seals and books; and have tried repeatedly to see them, but they have refused to come forward. The books were in charge of Kah Yung Kao. Kah Yung Kao and the books disappeared on the same day. Kah Yung Kao was in the habit of receiving his orders from Che Quai. Kah Yung Kao's motive for abstracting the books was, I believe, that he was unable to explain their state. I believe that he had an interest in the appropriation. Kah Yung Kao and the Shroff had joint charge of the books; the Shroff was not authorised to disobey the Manager's orders; the Manager had no special order to disobey Che Quai, who was jointly with ourselves his master. Jardine Matheson and Co.'s orders were given to the Manager through the Shroff. Some of the books have been recovered. I do not know how many seals are missing. Che Quai told me the Manager was prepared to bring the seals to the Consulate to be broken. I do not know how the seals came into existence, I have no evidence that the books were in defendant's possession after their abstraction—the *tsao-pu* some 40 or 50 in number are missing.

KAO YUNG CHANG stated. That 16 books, being all, were returned by Mr. Mitchell. The seals had been in my possession ever since the Bank failed. I left, being ordered by Yohkee, who represented himself to be acting under Mr. Whittal's instructions; the rough books were not removed. Yohkee told me to go, and being Manager I took the more important books with me. Che Quai did not tell me to leave. I had sole charge of the books and seals. Che Quai applied to me for the books but never Jardine Matheson and Co. I refused to give the seals to Che Quai, because I was afraid he would make improper use of them; the seals were made by my orders, under Che Quai's direction.

KUNG LEE SING.—I left because the Bank having closed, Mr. Whittal having told me to go. Yohkee and Mr. Whittal both told me to go.

KAO YUNG CHUNG, the Bank was closed. It did not fail. I retained the books, it being my duty to have charge of them.

Adjourned.

Copy.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1867.

CHALONER ALABASTER, Esq.,

H. B. M. Vice Consul in charge,

Shanghai.

SIR,—The Chinese, Che-quai, a partner in the E-wo Bank, in which we are the principal proprietors having illegally taken possession of the books, seals and papers of that establishment, and having fraudulently appropriated and made use of certain funds belonging to the bank, we have to request that you will take steps to secure the person of the said Che-quai, together with Kah-yang-kaou the (葛仰高) Manager, and Kung Lee Sing the shroff of the said bank as (孔麗生) we are unable to recover possession of the above property.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Shanghai, 23rd April, 1867.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, Esq.,

H. B. M. Consul.

SIR,—We beg to inform you that the E-wo Bank has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the seals of the said bank are in the hands of Kah-yang-kaou, the late manager, who refuses to give them up. We have to request that you will take the necessary steps to have the said Kah-yang-kaou punished for the unlawful detention of the said seals.

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

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Copy.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 24th April, 1867.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that four seals purporting to be those of the E-wo Bank, and one book, have been this day handed me by Mr. Mitchell for delivery to you.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Chal. Alabaster,
Vice Consul.

May 3rd.

Che-qui was in attendance this afternoon.

Mr. Whittall stated that he brought the same charges against him as against the other two defendants, adding a charge of having appropriated other sums, not included in the Tls. 175,000.

Chequi denied the charge. He had never had charge of the books.

Mr. Whittall had no further evidence to produce regarding the books; he had thought the Court was satisfied of the abstraction.

The Court was not satisfied. It wished to examine Yakee, a most important witness.

Mr. Whittall supposed it was incumbent on the defendants to produce Yakee if they wanted to examine him, as he was said to be a witness on their side.

The Court.—Yakee is represented to be in your own employ.

Mr. Whittall.—He is not in our employ. (Mr. Whittall here handed in certain orders on the Ne-wo bank, two of which were returned as paid.) The orders were handed back to Jardine, Matheson & Co. by the bank shroff. Chequi has received the Tls. 175,000 so far as we are concerned; but he stated in the English Court that he had not received it.

The Court.—It appears he was the man who ought to have received it.

Mr. Whittall.—He stated in the English Court that the money was never in the Bank. We have since paid it again to the silkmen. Let him prove that he received it or otherwise.

To Court.—I do not think he did receive the money. The orders were handed me back by a Shroff of the bank.

Kung-li-seng, bank Shroff, pointed out the entries of the five orders to Jardine Matheson and Co.'s account. The two last were not actually cashed; but a debit balance of Che-qui's was written off against them.

Mr. Whittall handed in the original deed of partnership between Jardine Matheson & Co., and E-kee, and pointed out that, by Clause 6, the partners were not authorized to draw out either capital or profits.

Ka-yang-hao stated that Chequi was indebted to the firm in Tls. 50,000, after deducting Tls. 175,000.

Mr. Whittall then stated that he wanted the books audited.

The Court enquired what was the object of the examination.

Mr. Whittall.—To see that the books are in order, and the Tls. 175,000 were properly transferred.

The Court, then, understood Mr. Whittall to apply for an adjournment till the books could be audited; and to wish that the Court should appoint an auditor.

Mr. Whittall.—In adjourning the case, it must be distinctly understood that the books are to be audited.

The Court.—Do you wish the Court to decide on the evidence before it, or to adjourn the case further?

Mr. Whittall wished the books to be examined, and stated that the case rested principally on surmise.

The Court—Then you wish the case to be adjourned?

Mr. Whittall.—Yes.

Adjourned, for the examination of the No-wo Bank books.

HANKOW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting was held on the 24th ultimo, Mr. Gower in the chair.

Present:—Messrs. Downie, Holberton, Cunningham, Fitz, Hyde, Innes, Wood, Hutchinson J. H. Evans, Townend, Jas. A. Crawford, Hagemayer, Henderson, Joseph, Jerdein, Higson, W. W. King.

On the motion of Mr. Hutchinson, seconded by Mr. Wood, Mr. Gower took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 5th instant, were read.

Mr. Wood proposed, Mr. Holberton seconded—

"That the minutes just read be adopted." Carried.

The Chairman read over the rules, and asked members to suggest any alterations or additions.

Mr. Downie proposed, Mr. Cunningham seconded—

"That the subscription of thirty taels should include the subscription to the bi-weekly "List of Sales of Imports" at present issued by Mr. Handy, and that in future the 'List of Sales' be issued under the auspices of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce." Carried.

Mr. Wood proposed, and Mr. Downie seconded—

"That with regard to the List of Sales of Imports, if a member has reason to doubt the accuracy of any of the sales reported, the Committee shall be empowered to satisfy themselves that the sales in question were really made as reported." Carried.

Mr. Higson made some remarks regarding the terms of credit allowed by some houses to purchasers of imports, and trusted the Chamber would forthwith pass some resolution with the object of establishing a custom of the port.

Mr. Hutchinson mentioned that H. M. Consul had been in communication with H. E. the Taotai on the subject of the credit system.

A discussion, in which the Chairman, Messrs. Downie, J. M. Evans, Jerdein, and Henderson took part, ensued upon the subject, after which

Mr. Jerdein proposed, Mr. Downie seconded—

"That this Chamber do adopt a system of bankers' order not exceeding ten days date as the customary mode of payment for all imports, excepting Straits, China, and Japan produce." Carried.

Mr. Hutchinson proposed, and Mr. Wood seconded—

"That the following addition be made to the last resolution, viz.: 'That three weeks be allowed to clear the goods.'" Carried.

Mr. Downie proposed, and Mr. Innes seconded—

"That the Chamber adopt a system of bankers' orders not exceeding three weeks, in payment for Straits, China, and Japan produce."

Mr. J. H. Evans thought that the term of credit should be just the same for Straits &c., produce as for piece goods.

Mr. Downie argued that it had always been customary to give much longer credit for chow-chow cargo than for other.

Mr. Hutchinson suggested that it would be better for the Chamber not to settle anything at present with regard to this matter.

On the Chairman putting the motion to the meeting, it was lost.

Mr. W. W. King said he thought that if a regular term of credit was fixed for one kind of goods, such ought certainly to be done for all kinds. He did not see why chow-chow cargo, in which a large business was done at this port, should not be included in the resolution affecting piece goods. He therefore proposed, and Mr. Higson seconded—

"That the credit for sales of chow-chow cargo be ten days bankers' orders, the same as for piece goods."

The motion on being put to the meeting was *lost.*

The Chairman said, if there were no more propositions or suggestions to put before the meeting, they had better proceed with the election of a Committee and Secretary, according to rules No. 9 and 12.

Mr. Wood proposed, Mr. Hutchinson seconded—

"That Mr. Handy be elected Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the matter of remuneration to be left to the Committee." Carried.

The Chairman requested the members to elect a Committee by ballot. The following was the result:—

Mr. Gower, Chairman,	16	Votes.
" Wood,	14	"
" Hutchinson,	11	"
" Higson,	9	"
" Moffat,	7	"
" Fitz,	7	"

which was received with applause.

The newly-elected Chairman addressed a few brief but appropriate remarks to the members.

Mr. Hutchinson proposed, Mr. Joseph seconded—

"That the Hankow Market Report be in future published under the direction of the Chamber, and signed by the Secretary." Carried.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his very able conduct in that capacity, terminated the proceedings.—(*Hankow Times.*)

THE NIENFEI.

(*Hankow Times.*)

Few things demonstrate so clearly, the utter weakness of the Chinese Government as the rise, progress, and present strength of the Nien-fei rebellion. For many years have these marauders been roving over some of the fairest portions of this country with something like impunity. From the beginning their sole object has been plunder. They take a place, remain in it as long as it affords them the means of subsistence, and, then, when thoroughly exhausted, bid it a temporary farewell. The mandarins have learned this, and act accordingly. Very seldom they come into collision. The "fathers and mothers of the people" go out at one gate, and the filchers enter at another. When the latter retire, the former return, and resume their places as the loving "fathers and mothers" of their beloved people. Such is the game which the Chinese authorities and these plunderers have been playing for the last fifteen years. Long before the Tai-ping rebellion broke out, the provinces of Honan and Nganhuei had been infested with several small bands of local brigands. It was not, however, till three or four years after that great outbreak took place, that they were united in one body, under the leadership of Chang-lo-hing and Kung Wu-hia-tsi, and emboldened to come to an open rupture with the authorities. Since then they have traversed whole provinces once and again, spreading death and destruction along their path. Several attempts have been made to exterminate them, but without the slightest success. As a rule, the Imperialists are satisfied if they can check their onward march in a certain direction. They seldom adopt offensive measures against them, and never fail to leave for them a way of escape. They are sometimes permitted to retire peaceably, on the condition that the Imperialists may be allowed to make a powerful demonstration, by firing blank-cartridges after them. This is considered a safer, and more rational mode of exterminating the pests, than that of fighting with sword and spear. The Imperialists are generally worsted when they come into collision with them. In 1861, they defeated the famous Tartar general, Sen-ko-ling-sin, in several successive engagements; and then ravaged the whole of Shan-tung province, proceeded to within a few miles of Chi-fu, and murdered Messrs. Parker and Holmer, who had ventured to go out to remonstrate with them. Since then they have more than once penetrated the province of Chih-li, and threatened to pay a visit to both Peking and Tientsin. In their last engagement with Sen-ko-ling-sin, they obtained a signal victory; the Imperialists were scattered to the four winds, and the general himself, if report be true, was not only killed, but actually chopped up, boiled, and eaten. Tsen-kwo-fan, also, has signally failed in his attempts to put an end to this movement. The filchers have managed to elude even his grasp in the most skilful manner. Their movements are too swift and spasmodic for him. When they cannot conquer, they fly; and it would be vain for him to try and overtake them. Here, too, the Imperialists have shown themselves quite unequal to the task of contending with them. They come and go when they like, and remain just as long as it suits their convenience. Regularly do they arrive, year after year, at the same spot, and that in spite of the presence of a viceroy, a governor, and a host of generals. Were it not for the presence of foreigners, doubtless Hankow would have been taken and pillaged repeatedly during the last six years. They have a wholesome dread of the foreign name; and this it is which has saved this immense and important mart. It is well for us that they know not our weakness.

About eight years ago, the great success of the Tai-pings induced the Nien-fei to join them. In the year 1861, tribute bearers from the camp of the filchers were often to be seen entering the gates of Nanking. Chang Lo-hing had sworn allegiance to the Celestial King, and had undertaken to subdue the Northern provinces to Tai-ping-dom, whilst the Tai-pings themselves were to spread "great peace" over the southern and central provinces. The capture of Nanking, however, scattered the Tai-ping rebels, and brought the celestial dynasty to a close. Many of those who escaped joined the Nien-fei, and have become incorporated in that body. It is probable, also, that the remnant of Shih Tah-kai's army has joined them. If such be the case, then it is certain that they will begin to assume titles, put forth claims, and make pretensions which were foreign to the movement in former days. Up to a very recent period, they seemed to have no definite political or religious aims. In this respect they differed widely from the Tai-pings. The Tai-ping chief aimed at nothing less than the throne. From the commencement he set himself up as the "one man" to whom the "exterminating decree" had been entrusted. He regarded himself as the Son of Heaven, and all within the four seas his own by right. The actual possession of the Empire was with him a mere question of time. He always wrote and spoke in a manner which indicated, on his part, the strongest and most unwavering faith in the justice of his claims and the divinity of his cause. "The Heavenly Father," he would sometimes say to his more timid and fearful generals, "has given me this Middle Kingdom. The eighteen provinces are mine. I do not depend upon you for success. I can do without you; but you cannot exist without me. Should you all forsake me, my cause must triumph. Begone! The Heavenly Father mightily reigneth, therefore the celestial hall shall be full of glory, for ever full of glory." These were his sentiments, and it is wonderful how thoroughly his followers became imbued with them. They believed in his mission and destiny, and looked up to him with something like superstitious awe. Moreover, the religious element did unquestionably enter powerfully into the Tai-ping movement. In spite of the blasphemous pretensions of the chief, and the gross errors of most of his followers, it must be allowed that they did possess some vital elements of truth. The old rebels—especially those from Kwangsi and Canton—were thoroughly earnest in their attempt to destroy the idols, banish idolatry from the land, and introduce a new form of religion. Though professedly Christian, it is difficult to say whether there would be much of Christianity in their system when completed. On this point there is a variety of opinions, and it is not for us to decide which is the correct one. One thing is, at least, certain—namely, that this definite political and religious aim did inspire the Tai-pings with wonderful courage, gave to the rebellion a mighty significance in the eyes of the Chinese, and clothed the whole movement with much interest to the religious and mercantile world. The Nien-fei, in these respects, have done nothing to claim respect or regard. They must be looked upon as ruthless freebooters, who seek nothing but pillage, and delight in nothing but bloodshed and carnage. Of them it may be said emphatically, "their feet are swift to shed blood; destruction and misery are in their ways." We know of no redeeming fact in their history up to the present time. It is important that the public should be made acquainted with the fact, and that those who write on the subject should bear it in mind, that the Tai-ping insurrection exists no longer; and that the Nien-fei have not the remotest claim to the least consideration on either political or religious grounds. Often are they confounded with the Tai-pings, and their cause is sometimes advocated as the Tai-ping cause. It is high time that this mistake should be corrected, and that every sympathy and goodwill manifested towards them should be seen and felt to be misplaced and injurious. The sooner the Nien-fei perish, the better for China and for the world at large.

The most lamentable fact connected with the movement is the utter inability of the Chinese Government to cope successfully with it. It is growing and spreading under their hands, and they can do nothing to repress it. This fact, along with many others, shows the rottenness of Chinese patriotism, as well as the utter weakness of the existing dynasty. The Chinese, as a people, seem quite unconcerned about the condition of their country at large. Personal safety makes them feel anxious concerning the fate of their own province, or immediate neighbourhood: but the fate of distant provinces troubles them not. It is difficult to find a Chinaman who feels prepared to sacrifice his life for his country. No one can talk patriotism more glibly than he; and no one can feel much less of the sentiment in his heart. The Manchus are unable to hold the country which they nominally govern. The glorious days of Kang-hi, Yung-cheng, and Kien-lung, when the Manchus were the real as well as the nominal masters of these vast territories, are gone. They are now too weak to enforce obedience, and not sufficiently loved to allure it. A change of dynasty is, we think, inevitable. Whether the Manchu family is to be followed by a *native* dynasty or not, the revolution must come, and that in spite of every effort to prop up and protract the existence of the effete one. The evils are many and deep, rooted, and nothing short of a radical change can cure them. It is for this every true friend of China will long and pray. In the mean time it is for us all carefully to watch the evolution of events, and to take an intelligent interest in every project which has for its object the amelioration of the present condition of this people, and the future prosperity of this land.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

(*Japan Times.*)

The 8th instant, the day said to have been appointed by the new Shogoon for the meeting of the great Council of Daimios, of which we heard so much last year; but we have not yet learnt whether it took place. Satsuma, Tosa, Echizen, Hosokawa and other powerful chiefs were expected to be present, although many had refused when previously summoned. The object of the assemblage was the final settlement of the difficulty with Chiosiu; but if what we reported last mail of the now quarrel between him and Hosokawa be true, as we have every reason to believe is the case, this object is hardly likely to be attained. But we cannot believe that 'Stotsbashi has yet, so far succeeded in outliving the objections to his elevation to the Shogoonate, as to have induced such powerful nobles as Satsuma to obey his summons to the Council. This country is, without doubt, passing through a revolutionary period in its history. Whether the crisis will be managed without blood-letting is hard to say: the European powers and their representatives have indubitably acquired a certain influence and inspired a decided feeling of respect; it may be that their advice and the examples of constitutional government placed before the Japanese oligarchy may have their due weight, and that the change in their existing system of Government, which is inevitable, may be accomplished peaceably. One thing appears very certain; that all danger to ourselves is past: the war party—the patriotic party—the party of old Japan—of which we heard so much in the early days of our intercourse, and by whose spirit were actuated the *enfans perdus* who twice attacked the British Legation, and the stray fanatics who murdered the English and French officers—this party is virtually extinct. And happily so—for it is only by submitting to some degree of assimilation, that the polity of Japan can preserve any portion of its individuality. Determined opposition by any civilization to that of Europe has always resulted, and must always result, in the complete breaking to pieces of the system and, generally, in the annihilation of the nationality. It is a pleasant belief to hold that so fine a people as the Japanese is reserved for a better fate. The Parsees are proud of the title which some trader, pure and simple, must have given them "the Anglo-Saxons of the East"—Japan, from its insular position, the independent character of the people, their hardihood, perseverance, industry and valour, may well claim some day the title of the England of the Pacific.

A circumstance has come to our knowledge which reflects anything but credit upon the Gorojiu. Our readers will remember that, many months ago, a number of Japanese proceeding from Yedo to their native island in the South, Hatchijo Sima, in a junk, were shipwrecked, picked up and carried into Hongkong. They were put on board the ill-fated *Corea* and again wrecked off Amoy, the vessel going down in about five-and-twenty minutes. Returned to Hongkong, they were again shipped in the clipper *Ariel* and arrived here safe and well, with the exception of one who had been drowned when the *Corea* was lost. Nearly two months have elapsed since their arrival here and yet (will it be believed?) the Yedo government detains them from their homes and families, on a flimsy pretext that their report of the shipwreck was false and a mere excuse to enable them to visit China without passports! This is a comparatively slight matter doubtless, when such important affairs as the opening of Osaka are on the *tapis*, but surely the Ministers

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of the Shogoon should be given to understand that the attention of foreigners has been directed to these poor shipwrecked people and that, after returning them to their country, they expect that their own rulers will, at least, restore them to their homes.

THE ABSORPTION OF TREASURE.

(*Foochow Advertiser.*)

The well-known, unimportant, but puzzling household query as to the destination of pins, is closely paralleled by a curious unsolved problem in the trade of Foochow. The latter however, is of such great importance to all who are interested in China trade, that it is a matter of surprise that attention should not have been directed to it before this. There is yearly a large quantity of Treasure imported here by foreigners to complete the purchase of Teas. The greater portion of this is sent up country to the Tea districts, and there appears to be absorbed in some mysterious manner, or at all events is never returned as a medium of Exchange for imported goods. We may take last year's result as an instance. In 1866 the treasure imported amounted to $10,646,943; of this $1,666,432 were re-exported, leaving a balance of $8,980,511 which underwent the usual process of absorption. The imports of foreign and native commodities during the same period amounted in value to $11,159,234, against which may be set the value of the exports which were shipped, viz. $19,549,789, showing clearly that the amount in question is not circulated in Exchange for imports, and leaving an additional sum of $449,956 to be accounted for. What then becomes of this $9,390,467?

The amount is sufficient to cause an immense stimulus to enterprise and trade, if it were only available, and with a view to the possibility of its becoming so, the first steps in the enquiry are as to the sent and causes of its detention. It is well-known that in all uncivilized countries, the practice of hoarding metallic currency or its equivalent largely prevails. The weakness of the Chinese Government, and the state of insecurity which civil disturbances have caused, together with the difficulty of finding safe and remunerative investments, have tended to place China on a par in this respect, with countries far lower in the stage of civilization. Making every allowance for the money employed in internal trade, there is strong presumptive probability that large sums of money are lying idle in scattered hoards throughout this Province, and it is greatly to the interest of both foreign and native Commerce that these should be employed. The policy of foreign Powers in strengthening the hands of the Chinese Government would tend to this result, by removing the apprehensions of insecurity; and the establishment of safe means of investment which could gain the confidence of the Chinese would well repay the promoters. "Confidence is a plant of slow growth" however, under any circumstances, and in this case, its cultivation is attended with peculiar difficulties. The subject however is well worthy of investigation and the results of the correct solution of the difficulties which surround it, would amply compensate a fortunate enquirer.

In continuation of our article of the 6th instant, on the question of the annual absorption of large quantities of Treasure into the country, we think the following extracts from the Imperial Customs Trade Report for the year 1865 may be interesting as showing from official returns what vast sums have actually been paid to the Chinese within a comparatively short period. On page 6 of these returns is found paragraph 16, of a letter addressed by Mr. Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, to the Tsung-le-yamen, dated 24th January 1866; in which he is taking a retrospective view of the trade of China with Foreign countries, from the establishment of the new Customs system (1st October 1860) to the 30th June 1865. He says, "The Import duties, Opium included, during the period in question, amounted to about Twelve Millions, and the export duties to about eighteen millions of Taels. These amounts may be looked upon as representing Five per cent of the value of the merchandize imported and exported; the imports therefore may be said to have been of the value of Two hundred and forty millions (£80,000,000 sterling) and the Exports of the value of Three hundred and sixty millions (£120,000,000 sterling) of Taels. The balance of Trade has thus been in favor of China, her Exports having exceeded her Imports in value by about One hundred and twenty millions of taels (£40,000,000) sterling. The Revenue of all kinds accruing to the Chinese Government in Foreign Trade at the Treaty Ports has, for the same period, amounted in all to about Taels 32,650,000. Foreign merchants come to China to trade, because it pays them to do so: the figures just given will make it patent to any one that the Chinese merchants, people, and government, are not without their share in the advantages springing from Commercial intercourse."

We thus learn that within a period of four years and nine months the value of Exports exceeded that of the imports by about £40,000,000, and the inference is that this must have been paid in specie. It became a question then to ascertain what has become of it. As we before observed much of it may be hoarded-up by the people throughout the Empire. This is a necessary and inevitable result of the short sighted and avaricious policy of the rulers, who indirectly extort a heavy species of Income tax from all according to their ostensible means, we say indirectly, because, while an equitable and regular system of income taxation is not carrried out, yet it is extracted in one form or other from all, rich and poor. A wealthy man may be thus taxed by being appointed to some post in which the emoluments are trifling while the responsibility is great and almost certain to entail heavy loss to the incumbent, and this loss is always a pecuniary indemnity.

For instance he may appointed Superintendent of the Mint. Such Superintendent, instead of being a Government official, is by the policy of the rulers, a wealthy native merchant, who is frequently unwillingly compelled to serve in that capacity. They are summoned to the duty by Proclamation emanating from the Provincial Treasurer, and when their means are well assured, they become confirmed in the office and receive a yearly salary of 96 taels! in return for which they are held responsible for all short comings or loss arising from from operations or business connected with any branch of the mint. The loss is inevitable, the only variation being that on some occasions it is not so heavy as or others. It stands then to reason that in selecting a rich merchant instead of an official to fill a post which entails inevitable and heavy loss on the occupant of it, and then paying him a pitiful salary of ninety six taels, the authorities have determined to extort from him a heavy taxation on his wealth. A similar course, only on a much larger scale, is resorted to by the Government with regard to the salt trade. The nomination to the post of Superintendent is almost invariably compulsory, the refusal entailing a very heavy fine. The merchant is then deputed to sell a certain quantity of salt, and upon that quantity he has beforehand to pay duty to the government. He may then sell the salt, if he can find purchasers, if not, the loss is his. It is true that in all these cases, while their rulers strip them of their wealth with one hand, they give them honors, rewards and titles (all of which cost nothing) with the other, but as a rule the wealthy Chinese prefer their money to an empty title and a blue button; and as to make a parade of wealth, is to incur the flattering distinction of being made superintendent of some government monopoly, and a loss of perhaps Tls. 10,000, they prefer to store it away, and by an unostentatious public life not to appear rich. We thus think that hoarding may be set down as one cause why the treasure which finds its way into China does not reappear as a medium of Trade.

STATEMENT *shewing the Re-exports from Shanghai of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods, &c., from 1st to 30th April*, 1867.

To Yang-tze Ports.		
Grey Shirtings,	124,755	pcs.
White "	3,650	"
T-Cloths,	30,569	"
Drills,	8,460	"
White Spots and Brocades,	10,050	"
Dyed Spots and Brocades	2,735	"
Dyed Damasks,	2,200	"
T. R. Cambrics,	1,600	"
Chintzes,	2,781	"
Velveteens,	468	"
Lawns and Muslins	4	"
Cotton Handkerchiefs,	3,270	doz.
Long Ells,	2,839	pcs.
Spanish Stripes,	1,899	"
Habit, and Medium Cloths,	1,122	"
Camlets,	6,579	"
Lastings,	640	"
Lustres Plain and Figured,	10,358	"
Sugar Brown,	21,844	pcls.
Sugar White,	10,055	"
Seaweed,	4,809	"
Sapanwood,	2,143	"
Iron, Nail Rod and Bar,	4,553	"
Tin,	549	"
Lead,	5,014	"
Pepper Black,	863	"
To Northern Ports.		
Grey Shirtings,	163,546	pcs.
White "	49,709	"
T-Cloths,	73,931	"
Drills,	29,604	"
White Spots and Brocades,	8,143	"
Dyed Spots and Brocades,	8,099	"
T. R. Cambrics,	2,150	"
Chintzes,	14,002	"
Velvets	292	"
Velveteens,	1,560	"
Cotton Handkerchiefs	200	doz.
Long Ells,	1,000	pcs.
Spanish Stripes,	1,152	"
Habit, and Medim Cloths	12	"
Camlets,	2,989	"
Lastings,	970	"
Lastings, Imitations	100	"
Lustres, Plain and Figured,	20,792	"
Seaweed	1,420	pcls.
Iron, Nail Rod, and Bar	455	"
To Southern Ports.		
Grey Shirtings,	20,550	pcs.
White "	400	"
T-Cloths,	5,265	"
Drills,	1,085	"
Dyed Spots and Brocades,	50	"
T. R. Cambrics,	200	"
Chintzes,	50	"
Long Ells,	160	"
Spanish Stripes,	18	"
Habit, and Medium Cloths,	34	"
Camlets,	760	"
Lastings,	50	"
Lustres, Plain and Figured,	270	"
Sugar Brown,	372	pcls.
Seaweed,	4	"
Iron, Nail Rod and Bar,	538	"
Lead,	2,103	"
To Japan.		
Grey Shirtings,	4,000	pcs.
White "	2,700	"
Drills,	1,280	"
Dyed Spots and Brocades	2,850	"
Chintzes	500	"
Velvets,	1,032	"
Lawns and Muslins,	1,400	"
Cotton Handkerchiefs	800	doz.
Long Ells,	80	pcs.
Spanish Stripes,	150	"
Habit, and Medium Cloths,	132	"
Camlets,	550	"
Lastings,	60	"
Lustres, Plain and Figured,	3,181	"
Sugar Brown,	2,925	pcls.
Sugar White,	1,844	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Steamer "Erl King," from Hongkong—Mrs. Terry. Per "Ying-tze-fei" from Tientsin, Mr. Sibley. Per "Malacca" from Hongkong, Messrs. Hock, Westall, Darling, Smith, and 68 Chinese. Per "Fusi-Yama" from Hankow, Messrs. Foster, Ashton, and Drysdale. Per str. "Szechuen," from Tientsin and Chefoo, Rev. Willie, Rev. Kingdon, and Mrs. Kingdon. Per ship "Maitland," from Amoy, Mr. F. Pedder. Per str. "Dupleix," from Hongkong Messrs. Trelman Pak, Jules François, Farrelet, J. Hirschbronne, J. Bixby and M. Philippens. Per str. "Vulcan," from Foochow,—Lieut. Dent, R. N.; Messrs. Lay, Walkinshaw, Schofield, and 24 Chinese. Per str. "Rona," from Honkong, &c.,—Messrs. Gibb, Bird, Thomson, Deane, Paole, Starkey, Bodham, Toller, Mackenzie, O'Callaghan, Davidson, Turner, Brinkley, Smale, and Ingles. Per str. "Singapore," from Yokohama,—Messrs. Swire, Moutland, Kromer, Youd, Stokes, Cooper, Eastley, Clifton, Loveday, Lieut. Eaton, Capt. Calablock, one European, and three Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per str. "Ying-tsze-fei," for Tientsin, H. E. Senor Don Simabaldo de Mas, Spanish Minister; Senor A'guilar, Spanish Consul-General, and 3 servants. Per str. "Phase," for Yokohama,—Mr. and Mrs. Hazeon, Messrs. E. Sibien, Cooper, eight Japanese, and four Chinese.

THE London Mail of the 26th Mar., due in Hongkong on the 6th May, and here on the 11th.—It arrived last year on the 13th May, per *Aden*.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	18	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	34	10 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$125	125	115	12 p.c
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	43	12 p.c.

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	150	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	60	"
Hongkue Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	"
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	50	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	925	8 p.c.
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	None.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	"
Shanghai Horse Bazaar,	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	"
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	600	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co.	3,000	1,000	1,500	..

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☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Chefoo Lighthouse.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st *day of May*, 1867, a BRIGHT FIXED LIGHT will be shewn from sunset to sunrise on the highest point of the largest Island of the "Kung Tung Tau" group, at the entrance of Chefoo Harbour.

The Light is 240 feet above the level of the sea, and will be visible at a distance of from 15 to 20 miles.

True bearings from the undermentioned places to the Lighthouse, as given by H.B.M. Gunboat *Insolent*.

White Rock	N.	50	25	W.
North Rock	S.	50	20	W.
Chefoo Cape	S.	58	00	E.
Sentry Rock	S.	60	00	E.
Tower on Yentai Hill	N.	83	10	E.
Knob Point	N.	52	30	E.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Chefoo, 1st April, 1867.
T. G. LUSON,
Actg. Commissioner of Customs.
6ju 2962

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. MICHAEL SICHEL in our firm ceases on the 30th April, 1867.

Mr. JAMES WHEATLEY and Mr. ADOLPHUS ZIMMERN are this day admitted partners in our firm, which Mr. FREDERICK C. ADAMS ceases to sign per procuration.
REISS & Co.
6ju 2961 China and Japan, 1st May, 1867.

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PRIMROSE & Co.
31my 2960 Shanghai, 1st May, 1867.

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SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WEST BOURNE-GROVE.
6sp-1867 1026 October 6th 1866.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total of last Report			269795.39	11529.59	316.16	281535.14	5571.22	550.16	22801.61	5617.02	1946.27	8475.23	20144.82	65141.63
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	269795.39	11529.59	316.16	281535.14	5571.22	550.16	22801.61	5617.02	1946.27	8475.23	20144.82	65141.63

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total of last Report			395.13	..	..	395.13	243.44	58711.03	15116.06	453.80	5497.03	12633.35	13888.68	106943.39
Condor	April 29	New York	..	..	..	..	617.61	1270.10	254.14	95.79	84.03	340.94	251.65	2914.26
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	395.13	..	..	395.13	861.05	59981.13	15371.20	549.59	5581.06	12974.29	14140.33	109857.65

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total of last Report			11975.42	733.75	33898.39	46607.56	..	75.96	1354.52	..	..	24.50	82.42	1587.40
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	11975.42	733.75	33898.39	46607.56	..	75.96	1354.52	..	..	24.50	82.42	1587.40

SILK.

To Great Britain.		To Marseilles.		To America.		To Hongkong & Coast Ports.		Total China.		Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
19321.40	24215	2679.83	3346	66.49	89	167.28	199	22235.14	27849	6733	34582

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total of last Report		6484.19	3989.76	324.00	55088.10	2834.00	..	31001.76	4881.69	..	102135.66
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		6484.19	3989.76	324.00	55088.10	2834.00	..	31001.76	4881.69	..	102135.66

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING MAY 4TH, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	718	718.00	201	241.20	261	313.20	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	5	6.00	3	3.60	..	..
Total	733	733.00	206	247.20	264	316.80	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	69	69.00	239	286.80	60	72.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiuklang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Hongkong.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	148	148.00	103	103.00	70	70.00	112	112.00	352	352.00	20	20.00	190	190.00	..	..	1000	1000.00
Patna	4	4.80	..	..	5	6.00	2	10.80	..	..	3	3.60	40	48.00	..	..	61	73.20
Benares	..	..	..	..	10	12.00	8	9.60	12	14.40	3	3.60	5	6.00	..	..	38	45.60
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	152	152.80	103	103.00	85	88.00	120	222.40	364	366.40	26	27.20	235	244.00	..	..	1099	1118.80

FREIGHT

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Rates.	Lay Days.	Remarks.
J. H. Schwenson	Norw.	Schooner	440	To Tientsin	$2700.00	20	In full.
Kirkland	British	Barque	453	Chefoo to Swatow	$ .28	23	Per picul.
				,, ,, ,,	$ .30	30	,,
Alma (late Seaton)	Russ.	,,	401	If from Newchwang	$ .35	30	,,
Maggie Leslie	British	,,	468	Chefoo to Swatow and back to Shanghai	$ .45	45	,,
Jubilee	,,	Ship	760	To Nagasaki and back	$1900.00	23	In full.
Chalmers	,,	,,	599	,, Foochow and back	$3056.00	28	,,
Grenadier	,,	Barque	540	,, Hongkong via Ningpo	$1900.00	15	,,
Alcyone	,,	,,	371	Amoy, Taiwan, and back	$3800.00	32	,,
Marie and Helene	Brem.	,,	324	,, ,, ,,	$3000.00	23	,,
				Newchwang to Hongkong	$ .42	25	Per picul.

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SHANGHAI, MAY 6, 1867.

OUR last Mail issue was on the 22nd April, since when, we have to note the arrival of the English Mail of the 11th and the French Mail of the 19th March, the former on the 24th April, the latter on the 3rd instant. Of General cargoes from England we have no arrivals. Coals we note below, other cargos have been from the Coast, Riverine, and Japan ports. The *Colorado* from San Francisco with New York dates to 11th March, arrived in Yokohama on the 28th April, and Mails reached here per *Singapore* on the 4th. Telegrams dated 6th April have been received. The dull state of the home markets for all kinds of produce has a depressing effect on this community.

SOFT GOODS.—From the unwillingness of large holders to sell at the low current rates, and stocks in weak hands having been pretty well cleared,

GREY SHIRTINGS.—have taken a start, all classes have advanced about one mace per piece. Eagle chop having been sold at Tls. 2.68.

T-CLOTHS.—For best sorts the demand continues good, 7 lbs. in favourite brands sold to arrive at Tls. 2.40.

WHITE SHIRTINGS & FANCY GOODS without material change.

WOOLLENS.—The advance of the season has somewhat checked sales. SPANISH STRIPES, of which stocks are heavy, Elephant chop 0.65 c. per yard, others 0.60 c. sales 900 pcs. MEDIUM CLOTHS.—72 inch, 1.35; 64 inch, 1 to 1.20 per yard.

CAMLETS.—The enquiry for Scarlet has ceased and prices for that colour have receded. Stocks are large, and demand very moderate. Sales 2,000 pieces.

LONG ELLS.—Are saleable. Scarlet HH, Tls. 7.25; CPH, Tls. 7.15; others, Tls. 6.80 Assortments, saleable, H H, Tls. 7.00; C P H, Tls. 6.80; others Tls. 6.50. Sales 3,500 pieces.

LASTINGS.—In fair enqury at Tls. 13 *a* 14. Sales about 1,100 pieces.

CRAPE Ditto.—In fair enquiry; common, asked for, Tls. 7.50; good, 9.50.

CRAPE LUSTRES.—Active market. Tls. 5.00 *a* 5.50. Sales 2,700 pieces.

FIGURED ORLEANS—Prices declining, stocks large. Sales 9,000 pieces.

PLAIN ORLEANS.—Black and Gentians, only saleable.

METALS.—IRON.—No addition to stocks, NAIL ROD about the same as last Mail About 5,000 bdls. held by foreigners, quantities in the hands of Chinese difficult to estimate, but certainly not large, Bar Tls. 2.25, Hoop Tls. 2.20 *a* 2.40, Nail Rod Tls. 2.50 *a* 2.55, choice assortments Tls. 2.60.

TIN PLATES —Tls. 4 25 *a* 4.50 per box.

COALS.—Arrivals 22nd April, *J H. Schrewson*, Swansea; 27th, *Chalmers*; Liverpool, 29th, *Diamond*, Newcastle; 30th, *Ada*; 5th May, *Herschel* Sydney N.S.W. The demand has somewhat fallen off, and prices are a little easier in consequence.—Cardiff, Tls. 16.50. English, none arrived, holders asking extreme rates. American, Tls. 14.50 from godown. Sydney, Tls. 11 from ships side; about 3,000 tons arrived since 20th April.

SUGAR.—Dull.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—

STOCKS & SHARES.—No activity.

LAND & HOUSES.—Little doing. On the 20th, the property of the "Brick & Saw Mill Company" consisting of about 10 acres, and having a Water frontage of some 2,400 feet, will be offered by auction without reserve, together with the Brick Making Machinery. The plant and property cost about Tls. 75,000.

IMPORTS.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	ℙ pc.	2.2.8	to	2.4.0
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	"	2.5.8	"	2.6.3
9 to 9½ lbs.	"	2.9.0	"	3.6.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	"	.....	"	.....
56 Reed	"	2.4.0	"	2.5.0
60 "	"	2.5.0	"	2.6.0
64 "	"	2.7.0	"	2.8.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.7.5	"	.....
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	"	4.0.0	"	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	"	4.7.5	"	4.8.5
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	3.5.0	"	3.8.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	"	1.7.5	"	2.4.0
8 to 8·4 lbs.	"	2.5.5	"	2.9.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	ℙ doz.	0.7.5	"	0.9.0
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	ℙ pc.	2.7.5	"	2.8.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	3.0.0	"	3.2.5
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	"	2.8.0	"	2.8.5
Dyed, Assorted	"	3.2.0	"	3.6.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	"	6.5.0	"	7.2.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	"	1.8.0	"	2.4.5
Blue	"	1.7.0	"	1.8.0
Brown	"	2.1.0	"	2.2.5
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	"	2.6.5	"	3.2.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	ℙ yd.	0.2.4	"	0.2.7
Blue, 22 in.	"	0.2.4	"	0.2.6
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	"	0.1.5	"	0.1.7½
26 in.	"	0.2.6	"	0.2.7
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	ℙ p.	14.5.0	"	14.7.5
S S	"	13.5.0	"	14.0.0
S S S	"	12.5.0	"	13.0.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	"	7.0.0	"	7.2.0
Assorted	"	6.7.0	"	6.8.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	13.0.0	"	14.0.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	5.5.0	"	10.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	"	5.0.0	"	5.6.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	"	4.8.0	"	5.2.0
Plain, 30 yds.	"	4.7.5	"	5.0.0
IRON—				
Flat and Round	ℙ pl.	2.3.0	"	2.5.0
Nail Rod	"	2.3.0	"	2.3.5
Hoop	"	2.2.0	"	2.4.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c
LEAD	ℙ pl.	5.1.0	"	5.3.0
TIN PLATES	ℙ box	4.3.0	"	4.4.0
STEEL	ℙ tub	3.7.0	"	3.9.0
FLINTS	ℙ pl.	0.8.5	"	0.9.0
WINDOW GLASS	ℙ box	2.2.0	"	2.4.0
PEPPER—				
Black	ℙ pl.	6.0.0	"	6.1.0
White	"	8.5.0	"	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	"	3.2.0	"	3.4.0
Singapore	"	2.6.0	"	2.8.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	"	2.5.0	"	3.1.0
Banjermassing	"	4.5.0	"	4.8.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	"	2.6.0	"	2.8.0
6 *a* 7 " "	"	2.0.0	"	2.4.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	"	3.1.0	"	3.3.0
Malabar	"	12.5.0	"	13.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	"	0.6.5	"	0.7.0
Siam	"	0.9.0	"	0.9.5
TIN—				
Straits	"	17.0.0	"	17.5.0
Malacca	"	18.0.0	"	18.5.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	"	.....	"	.....
Siam, Cargo	"	1.1.0	"	1.3.0
good to finest white	"	1.4.5	"	1.7.5
Saigon	"	.....	"	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	"	1.1.0	"	1.3.0
good to fine	"	1.6.0	"	1.8.0
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	"	2.9.0	"	3.0.0
Formosa	"	2.9.0	"	3.4.0
Brown, Hainan	"	4.0.0	"	4.2.0
Formosa & Amoy	"	4.0.0	"	4.3.0
Swatow	"	4.2.0	"	4.6.0
Canton	"	3.9.0	"	4.2.0
Manila	"	3.3.0	"	3.8.0
White, common to fair	"	4.6.0	"	5.0.0
medium	"	5.4.0	"	5.8.0
fine to finest	"	6.6.0	"	7.0.0
COALS—				
English	ℙ ton	13.0.0	"	.....
American Anthracite	"	12.5.0	"	.....
Sydney	"	10.7.5	"	11.0.0
Japan	"	7.0.0	"	.....

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—The arrival of the *Aden* with 578 chests and news of the probable receipt of some 1,200 more, caused rates to decline still further to Tls. 535. Better news from the North caused a temporary improvement of Tls. 10. But news of the receipt of an additonal 679 chests in Hongkong sent rates back to the present quotation, Tls. 535.

Patna.—Prices have had a downward tendency owing to large arrivals in Hongkong. Rates close at Tls. 430 @ 435 for old. The expected arrival of large supplies of new drug has also caused a fall in this kind to Tls. 440.

	Malwa.	*Patna.*
Stock on May 4th, 1867	3,251 Chests.	1,029 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	673 "	462 "
Total	3,924 Chests.	1,491 Chests.
Deliveries	996 "	424 "
Estimated Stocks on April 20th, 1867	2,928 Chests.	1,067 Chests.

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—The season is now virtually closed. A small parcel of common Hyow at Tls. 16.0.0, being the only settlement since the mail.

Re-shipments, none. Stock, 150 chests.

Total Settlements, with Re-shipments from the River Ports, from 1st June 1866 date, 330,000 chests, against 274,000 chests last year.

The Settlements comprise:—

1,300	½-chests fair Teenkai	Tls. 31.0.0 *a* 31.7.5
800	" common Moyune	Tls. 27.0.0 *a* 29.2.5
3,200	" common Fychow and Shanghai-packed	Tls. 20.2.5 *a* 21.0.0
5,300	½-chests.	

Re-shipments, (on native account) 1,200 half-chests. Stock 8,000 half-chests, against 3,000 half-chests at same date last year.

Total Settlements, with Re-shipments from the River Ports, from 1st June to date 375,000 half-chests, against 285,000 half-chests last year.

We quote, with Exchange 6s. 1½d. and Freight £3 per ton:—

	GUNPOWDER.— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ℙ Pcl.		Sterling ℙ lb.		IMPERIAL.— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ℙ Pcl.		Sterling ℙ lb.		YOUNG HYSON,— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ℙ Pcl.		Sterling ℙ lb.
Cargo,	27 *a* 33	=	1 6 *a* 1 9		25 *a* 29	=	1 4 *a* 1 7		16 *a* 21	=	0 11 *a* 1 2
Superior,	36 *a* 42	=	1 11 *a* 2 3		30 *a* 35	=	1 7 *a* 1 10		24 *a* 29	=	1 4 *a* 1 7
Fine,	45 *a* 55	=	2 5 *a* 2 11		36 *a* 42	=	1 11 *a* 2 3		35 *a* 40	=	1 10 *a* 2 2
Finest,	60 *a* 65	=	3 2 *a* 3 7		45 *a* 50	=	2 5 *a* 2 8		45 *a* 50	=	2 5 *a* 2 8

	HYSON.— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ℙ Pcl.		Sterling ℙ lb.		TWANKAY.— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ℙ Pcl.		Sterling ℙ lb.		JAPAN. (Prices Nominal.) Taels ℙ Pcl.		Sterling ℙ lb.
Cargo,	25 *a* 30	=	1 4 *a* 1 7		10 *a* 12	=	0 7 *a* 0 8		8 *a* 12	=	0 6 *a* 0 8
Superior,	30 *a* 35	=	1 7 *a* 1 10		15 *a* 16	=	0 10 *a* 0 11		15 *a* 20	=	0 10 *a* 1 1
Fine,	40 *a* 50	=	2 2 *a* 2 8		17 *a* 19	=	1 0 *a* 1 1		28 *a* 33	=	1 6½ *a* 1 9½
Finest,	55 *a* 65	=	2 11 *a* 3 7		20 *a* 21	=	1 1 *a* 1 2		35 *a* 40	=	1 11 *a* 2 1

GREEN TEAS.—A farther decline of about two taels in rates has led to a somewhat increased business, all but the very lowest grades being now cleared off the market. At Chinkiang 3,000 packages of fine Tea remain in stock, but they are expected to arrive for sale at this port in a few days.

	Arrivals.	*Settlements.*	*Stock.*
1866-7	372,200 Chests.	370,600 Chests.	1,600 Chests.
1865-6	325,600 "	325,600 "	Nil "

KIUKIANG.—Our latest date is the 1st instant. The only transaction had been the shipment to this port of 700 half-chests Kiukiang-packed Green Tea. No information had been obtained from the country. Statistics are:—

	Arrivals. Black.	Green.	*Settlements.* Black.	Green.	*Stock.* Black.	Green.
1866-7	151,800	157,900	151,500	157,700	300	200 pkgs.
1865-6	96,000	146,700	96,000	146,700	nil.	nil.

CHINKIANG.—The original 3,000 packages Green Tea remain unsold at this port The owners are trying to make arrangements for their shipment to Shanghai, but seem unwilling to face the eminent loss that awaits them.

EXPORT *of Tea from* SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS, *(in lbs.)*

		Black.	*Green.*	*Total.*
To Great Britain, *direct*,—				
Export from 1st June, 1866	lbs.	47,005,905	8,717,463	55,723,368
Total from 1st June 1866, to date	lbs.	47,055,905	8,717,463	55,723,368
Against total Export same period 1865-6	lbs.	41,912,420	10,407,446	52,319,866
To North America,				
Export from 1st June 1866	lbs.	25,221	14,605,272	14,630,493
May 1, "Condor," to New York	"	.....	388,568	388,568
Total from 1st June 1866, to date	lbs.	25,221	14,993,840	15,019,061
Against total Export same period 1865-6	lbs.	.....	12,190,921	12,190,921

SILK.—The latest dates from Europe since our last Silk Circular of the 22nd April, are by letters to the 18th March, and by Telegrams *viâ* Galle to the 6th April, the latter reporting "Silk 31s. 6d. per lb."

Further unsatisfactory Home advices, and the inferior character of the few Bales remaining in Stock, have kept transactions during the fortnight within a narrow limit,—the Settlements having barely amounted to 20 Bales, say—

2	Bales	"Choey Won" Chop No. 3 Tsatlee at Tls 540 per picul.
5	"	Hangchow Tsatlee at Tls. 460 per picul.
8	"	Karshing Taysaam at Tls. 410 per picul.
5	"	Szechuens at Tls. 390 per picul.
Total...20	Bales.	

With such trifling transactions it is impossible to give any quotations. The unsold Stock has been reduced to 10 Bales Tsatlee, 10 Bales Hangchow Tsatlee, 20 Bales Inferior Karshing Taysaam, and 10 Bales Tong Kong, and there is no probability of further supplies of Old Silk being brought down for Export.

The Reports from the Interior respecting the coming Crop continue satisfactory, and the Worms are said to be passing from the second to the third stage. There has been no complaint about the Mulberry leaves thus far, which would appear to be in fair supply. Hank Musters may be looked for about the end of the month and Silk in bulk at the beginning of June. The Chinamen are sanguine that the yield will be in excess of last season, though of course it is yet too early to estimate the quantity. The following Memorandum of Stocks and Prices of China and Japan Silk in London on the 1st August for the past six years may be found useful:—

	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
China Silk	12,206	2,521	12,560	20,618	25,397	24,159
Japan do.	2,907	4,007	6,381	9,806	2,381	2,728
Sundries	282	80	149	263	536	1,214
Total...	15,395	6,608	19,090	30,717	28,314	28,101
Prices of Chop No. 3 Tsatlee on 1st Aug.	28s. 6d. p.lb	28s. 6d. p.lb	23s. 6d. p.lb	21s. 0d. p.lb	22s. 6d. p.lb	21s. 6d. p.lb

—and we estimate the probable Stock in London on the 1st August 1867 will be about 16,000 Bales, equally divided between China and Japan Silk. These figures speak for themselves, and should induce operators to act cautiously at the opening of the season. There have been no contracts for new Silk reported, and the Dealers not having yet forgotten the heavy losses they have suffered in former seasons, appear unwilling to enter into any.

The Steamer "Singapore" from Yokohama, with dates to the 29th April, arrived this afternoon, conveying 412 Bales of Silk. Transactions had again been limited, estimated at 330 piculs, say 60 piculs Oshiew, 90 piculs Ida, Etchezen and other Taysaam sorts, the remainder Hank Silks. Prices were about $10 to 20 per picul lower, than last Mail, though the finer descriptions on account of their scarcity, were considered nominal. The unsold Stock was estimated at 400 piculs, chiefly medium to Inferior grades.

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EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Only a small business has been done by this mail. Bank Bills opened at 6s. 0¾d. 4 m., and closed at 6s 1d. to 6s 1¼d. About £150,000 have been sold.

Private paper opened at 6s. 1½d. but rose to 6s. 1¾d. and 6s. 2d.. Rates close rather firm at the latter rate at which a few bills have been sold.

Business on India has been very limited, the opium firms having preferred to send sycee rather than buy Bills at the low rates offered by Banks. Hongkong 26½ discount.

Money easy and loans on good securities easily obtainable at 10 per cent.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 10½d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 1¼d.	
	Credits, " "	6s. 1¾d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 4d.	
On Paris—4 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.75.	
6 months' sight,		fcs.	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 298 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— " " "		Rs. 297 " "	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		26½.	

Bullion—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168.½ per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver.—111.2 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars.—74 cents each.

Carolus Dollars.—75 " "

Copper Cash.—1360 per Tael.

HANKOW, APRIL 30, 1867.

IMPORTS.

The markets for staple manufactures have been quieter during the past fortnight than for some weeks past, which is doubtless attributable to the absorption of the native dealers' funds in the clearance of their recent heavy purchases. No fresh alarm having been caused by the Nienfei, they are supposed to have withdrawn further into the interior. No material fluctuation in values is to be noticed.

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—			
7 to 7½ lbs.	₱ pc.	2.3.0 to	2.4.5
8¼ to 8½ "	"	2.6.0 "	2.6.8
9 to 10 "	"	2.9.0 "	3.6.4
White Shirtings—			
56 to 60 reed	"	2.3.8 "	2.5.0
64 to 66 "	"	2.6.0 "	2.8.0
68 to 72 "	"	2.9.0 "	3.2.0
T-Cloths—			
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide	"	1.8.0 "	2.0.5
7 to 7½ " 32 "	"	2.1.0 "	2.4.5
8 to 8½ " 36 "	"	2.6.0 "	2.8.0
Drills—			
American, 40 yds.	"	3.9.0 "	4.0.0
English, 40 yds.	"	3.5.0 "	3.7.0
Handkerchiefs, Brown	₱ doz.	0.8.0 "	0.8.5
Spotted Shirtings—			
White	₱ pc.	2.8.0 "	3.0.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	3.3.0 "	3.6.5
Brocades—			
White	"	3.0.0 "	3.1.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	3.8.0 "	4.1.0
Damasks—			
White	"	4.3.0 "	4.7.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	7.0.0 "	7.6.0
Ghintz, Assorted	"	2.0.0 "	2.3.0
Velvets—			
18 in. Black	₱ yd.	0.1.7 "	0.1.8
22 in. Black	"	0.2.7 "	0.2.8
Orleans Cloth—			
Plain	₱ pc.	5.0.0 "	5.5.0
Figured	"	5.3.0 "	5.8.0
Woollens—			
Spanish Stripes	₱ yd.	0.6.5 "	0.8.5
Habit Cloth	"	1.5.0 "	2.1.0
Medium Cloth	"	1.1.0 "	1.3.0
Broad Cloth	"	1.3.0 "	1.5.0

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Woollens—Continued.			
Camlets, English, S	₱ pc	15.0.0 to	15.7.5
S S	"	13.7.5 "	15.0.0
S S S	"	12.5.0 "	13.0.0
B B B.	"	18.5.0 "	19.5.0
Lastings	"	14.0.0 "	14.2.5
Long Ells—			
H H Scarlet	"	7.2.0 "	7.3.0
Assorted	"	6.9.0 "	7.1.0
G G "	"	6.9.0 "	7.1.0
Scarlet	"	7.0.0 "	7.2.0
Metals—			
Lead	₱ pl.	5.4.0 "	5.7.0
Tin	"	19.0.0 "	20.5.0
Raw Cotton	"	14.5.0 "	18.0.0
Sugar—			
Brown, Canton	"	4.2.0 "	4.6.0
Amoy, &c.	"	3.8.0 "	4.1.0
Manilla	"	3.9.0 "	4.2.0
White, No. 1	"	7.6.0 "	7.8.0
No. 2	"	6.5.0 "	7.2.0
Japan Produce—			
Seaweed, long	"	4.2.0 "	4.4.5
Cut	"	4.0.0 "	6.0.0
Isinglass	"	43.0.0 "	48.0.0
Mushrooms	"	40.0.0 "	51.0.0
Cuttle Fish	"	11.0.0 "	13.5.0
Straits Produce—			
Pepper, Black	"	6.5.0 "	6.9.0
Rattans	"	3.8.0 "	4.6.0
Sandalwood, Old	"	13.0.0 "	15.0.0
" New	"	3.5.0 "	5.0.0
Sapanwood	"	2.7.0 "	4.5.0
Opium—			
Malwa	₱ ch.	590 "	595
Patna	"	480 "	485

EXPORTS.

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Oils—			
Sow-yow, 73 catties	₱ tub	5.5.0 to	6.3.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	"	4.3.0 "	5.1.0
Pa-Tong-yow	₱ pl.	6.1.0 "	6.4.0
Chayow	"	9.0.0 "	9.7.0
Tallow	₱ pc.	7.2.0 "	8.3.0
Fungus	₱ pl.	23.5.0 "	24.0.0
Wax—			
White	"	210.0.0 "	215.0.0
Yellow	"	24.0.0 "	38.0.0
Rhubarb, Sze-chuen	₱ pl.	2.8.0 "	4.5.0
Tobacco—			
Green	"	27.0.0 "	40.0.0
Yellow	"	24.0.0 "	38.0.0
Leaf	"	7.5.0 "	7.8.0
Hemp—			
White	"	.....	.....
Green	"	11.0.0 "	12.0.0
Safflower, Szechuen	"	70.0.0 "	90.0.0

Exchange:—On London, Bank Bills at 4 months' sight 6s. 1d. per tael. On Hongkong, Bank Bills at 15 days' sight 28 per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank Bills at 10 days' sight 1⅞ per cent discount. The Shipments of Treasure amount to Taels 373,532.

Gold:—Quotations are Bar, Tls. 159 *a* 160, and Leaf, Tls. 157 *a* 158 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

Copper Cash:—Hankow-picked, Tls. 0.665 per 1,000.

Freights:—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 7 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 29, 1867.

Rice and Sugar have temporarily become the principal staples of Import, and more than a dozen ships having come in with cargoes of these articles, chiefly sold to arrive, the attention o, our native customers has been so entirely engrossed in taking delivery of their purchases, that manufactured goods have been almost entirely neglected. Prices of White Rice have declined very materially, the Japanese preferring their own method of cleaning, and having apparently overlooked the fact, when making their contracts, that the grain in this state will not keep. Great difficulty, is, therefore felt, in some instances, in holding them to their bargains. Cargo Rice is in good demand and delivery of the arrivals proceeds freely; fresh sales can, howeverf only be made at our lowest quotations. At $3.00 per picul, to arrive in sixty days, buyers are anxious to make new contracts and offer from 15 to 20 per cent. bargain money.

In Sugar, White is in less demand and prices have receded. A good demand exists for Brown at our quotations.

Cotton and Woollen goods have, as we have stated above, been much neglected. Cotton Yarn having been previously bought largely to arrive, less inquiry now exists for it. One of the most noticeable features in our import trade for some months past, has been the steadily increasing demand for this staple. Grey Shirtings are only saleable in very small quantities; a demand exists for 7 lb. goods, but we have none in stock. The inquiry for Velvets has almost entirely ceased. Camlets are scarcely asked for. The stocks of all goods have been increased by the unloading of the "Eliza Shaw" and "Chrysolite," from London; but as a large portion of the latter's cargo is sea-damaged, and will be sold by auction, and as we do not look for any fresh arrivals for some time, we may now anticipate an improvement in the tone of the market.

Considerable quantities of Nail-rod Iron have been sold for re-export, but in other Metals we have no transactions to report.

IMPORTS.

		Dollars.	
Cotton Yarn—			
Nos. 16 to 24	₱ ba.	71.00 to	72.00
28 to 32	"	73.00 "	74.00
38 to 42	"	75.00 "	76.50
Grey Shirtings—			
7.0 lbs.	₱ pc.	3.20 "	3.35
8.4 lbs.	"	3.50 "	3.60
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	"	3.60 "	3.65
White Shirtings—			
56 to 60 reed	"	4.00 "	4.10
64 to 66 "	"	4.20 "	4.30
68 to 72 "	"	4.40 "	4.80
T-Cloths—			
6.0 lbs.	"	2.25 "	...
6.8 to 7.0 lbs.	"	2.70 "	3.20
Turkey Red Cloth, 24 yds.	"	3.40 "	3.60
Spotted Shirtings—			
White	"	4.00 "	4.25
Dyed	"	4.00 "	4.25
Brocades—			
White	"	4.00 "	4.25
Dyed	"	4.00 "	4.25
Velvets—			
Black	"	13.00 "	15.25
Assorted	"	8.00 "	10.00
Chintzes	"	2.50 "	3.00
Handkerchiefs	₱ doz.	0.75 "	1.00

		Dollars.	
Camlets—			
S	₱ pc.	18.00 to	19.00
S S	"	16.00 "	17.00
S S S	"	14.50 "	16.50
B B B	"	18.00 "	19.00
Orleans—			
Plain	"	6.00 "	6.[illegible]
Figured	"	6.50 "	7.00
Long Ells	"	8.00 "	9.00
Lastings	"	13.00 "	15.00
Lustres	"	6.00 "	8.00
Blankets	₱ lb.	0.60 "	0.70
Iron Nail Rod	₱ pl.	2.50 "	3.00
Lead	"	7.00 "	7.50
Tin	"	21.00 "	22.00
Tin Plates	"	6.00 "	6.5[illegible]
Cotton—			
Ningpo	"	28.00 "	28.[illegible]
Shanghai	"	27.50 "	28.[illegible]
Tientsin	"	25.50 "	27.0[illegible]
Sugar, Canton—			
White, No. 1	₱	10.00 "	10.5[illegible]
No. 2	"	9.00 "	10.0[illegible]
Brown, No. 1	"	6.50 "	7.0[illegible]
Rice (Foreign)	"	3.15 "	3.2[illegible]
Sapan Wood	"	1.50 "	2.0[illegible]
Rhubarb	₱ box	7.00 "	...

EXPORTS.

		Dollars.	
Silk—			
Mybash and Sinshu — Best on offer	₱ pl.	900 to	925
Mybash and Sinshu — Medium	"	800 "	860
Mybash and Sinshu — Inferior	"	700 "	750
Koshu, best	"	... "	...
medium	"	660 "	700
inferior	"	660 "	700
Ida, good, long hanks	"	600 "	660
inferior "	"	... "	...
Oshu, best	"	800 "	865
medium	"	700 "	760
inferior	"	640 "	700
Sodai, best on offer nom.	"	700 "	750
medium nom.	"	650 "	700
inferior	"	600 "	660
Atchezen, best	"	... "	...
medium	"	640 "	680
inferior	"	580 "	640
Hatchojee, best	"	... "	...
inferior	"	... "	...

		Dollars.	
Tea—			
Fine to finest (latter nom.)	₱ pl.	31.00 to	40.0[illegible]
Good to medium	"	26.00 "	30.[illegible]
Medium	"	20.00 "	24.[illegible]
Good common	"	15.00 "	18.00
Seaweed, fine cut green	"	5.50 "	6.00
" " brown	"	3.90 "	4.25
Large uncut green	"	3.00 "	3.40
" brown	"	1.60 "	2.00
Cuttle Fish, No. 1	"	14.00 "	12.50
" 2	"	11.00 "	11.50
Dried Shrimps	"	13.00 "	14.50
Mushrooms	"	45.00 "	48.00
Tobacco, No. 1	"	14.00 "	...
Gall Nuts	"	8.00 "	8.50
Vegetable Wax	"	16.00 "	17.00
Ginseng, (50 pcs. per catty)	"	1.50 "	4.20
Rape Seed	"	3.90 "	4.00
Rape Seed Oil	"	8.90 "	10.00
Camphor	"	22.00 "	23.50

Exchange.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 5½d. to 4s. 5¾d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 5¾d. to 4s. 6d. Credit Bills 4 months' sight, 4s. 6½d. to 4s. 6¾d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 6¾d. to 4s. 7d. Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 6¾d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 7d. Shanghai, 10 days' sight, Bank 73½. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 73¾ to 74. Hongkong, 10 days' sight, Bank ¾ to 1 prem.; 10 days' sight Private Bills ½ to ½ per cent. prem. Boos, 330 to 331.

Freights—To London, per sailing vessel, £2 10s. to £3 per ton 50 ft. To New York, do., £3 to £3 10s., 40 ft.; per P. M. str. $45 per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per sailing vessel, , 40 ft.; P. M. str., 40 ft., $15. To Shanghai and Hongkong, per sailing vessel, nominal.

CHEFOO.

The following charters have lately been concluded—*Wild Dayrell*, 3,300 Peculs to Nagasaki, 14 days $1,200. *Stanley*, 9,500 do. to Foochow, 25 days, $5,200. *Carl Ritter*, 5,200 do. to Amoy, 20 days, 35 cents per pecul. *Œcidius*, 6,000 do. to Tientsin, 8 days, 30 cents per pecul. *China*, 4,000 do. 2-4 months on Coast, per month $950. *Gustav Adolf*, 9,000 do. Newchwang to Hongkong, 30 days $4,100.

TIENTSIN, MAY 23, 1867.

A Tientsin circular dated 23rd April says—a considerable business is being daily done by the inland traders in nearly all kinds of manufactures, at the prices quoted. Other kinds of Imports are also being freely sold at our quotations Prices for all kinds of Imports unfortunately shew however no signs of advancing, owing to Importers being too anxious to realize at first offers. Opium.—Market improving.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.			
Grey Shirtings,—			
7 lb.	per piece	Tls.	2.2.0
8¼ "	"	"	2.5.5 *a* 2.6.0
8½ "	"	"	2.5.5
White Shirtings,—			
reed 56	per piece	Tls.	2.2.0
" 60	"	"	2.4.0
" 64	"	"	2.8.0 *a* 2.9.0
" 66	"	"	
T-Cloth, 24 yards,—			
6 lb.	per piece	Tls.	1.9.0 *a* 2.6.0
7 lb.	"	"	2.2.5 *a* 2.4.0
8 lb.	"	"	2.8.0 *a* 2.9.0
American Drills,—			
40 yards worth about		Tls.	4.2.0 *a* 4.3.5
American Jeans,—			
30 yards		Tls.	3.0.0
English Drills,—			
40 yards		Tls.	3.8.0 *a* 3.8.5
30 "		"	2.9.0
Handkerchiefs,—			
blue & brown per doz.		Tls.	
White Spots,	per piece	"	2.9.0
Dyed "	"	"	3.3.0
White Brocades,	"	"	2.9.2 *a* 2.9.4
Dyed "	"	"	3.5.5 *a* 3.6.0
Turkey Reds,	"	"	2.7.0 *a* 3.1.0
Dimities	"	"	1.6.0
Chintzes,—			
blue & brown "		Tls.	1.9.0 *a* 2.4.0
various patterns "		"	
Velvets,	24 in. per yd.	"	0.2.8

WOOLLENS.			
Spanish Stripes,— assorted		Tls.	0.7.2 *a* 0.8.0
Long Ells,—			
Scarlet	per piece	Tls.	7.2.0
assorted	"	"	6.4.0
Camlets, S	"	"	
S S	"	"	15.3.0
B B B	"	"	
Figured Orleans,	"	"	5.0.0 *a* 5.5.0
Plain	"	"	4.5.0 *a* 5.4.0
Lastings, assorted	"	"	14.7.0
Crape Lastings,	"	"	7.0.0 *a* 8.0.0
METALS.			
Lead,	per picul	Tls.	5.6.0
Tin Plates,	per box	"	5.4.0
Steel,	per picul	"	5.0.0
Quicksilver,	"	"	50.0.0
Window Glass,	per box	"	3.0.0 *a* 3.2.0
Opium,—			
Malwa,	per picul	Tls.	590.0.0
Patna,	per chest	"	452.0.0
Persian,	per picul	"	500.0.0
EXPORTS.			
Camel's Wool,		Tls.	7.0.0 *a* 8.0.0
Rhubarb,		"	
Cotton, (Raw)	per picul	"	13.4.0
Gold,		"	157.0.0
Cash,	1,365 per Tl.		

$100 clean=Tls. 73.
$100 chop=Tls. 70.

Note.—A Tientsin Tael is worth nearly 5 per cent more than a Shanghai Tael.

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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegiar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 2044 January 19th, 1867.

FIELD GLASSES.

BURROW'S BINOCULAR, FIELD, and SEA GLASSES. *Finest Quality. Specially mounted to stand ctimate.*

£3 13s. 6d., £6 6s., £8 8s. Power in proportion to Price.

Aluminium Glasses,

Extremely light.

£10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s., £18 18s.

The Large Glass at £18 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most POWERFUL yet made.

Address, with Remittance,

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.

CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

17ap 1868

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
April 26	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Hawlett	Hankow	April 24	General	Glover and Co
... 27	Chalmers	Br sh	599	Helps	Liverpool	Nov. 20	Coals	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 27	Maggie Leslie	Br baq	468	Stephen	Swatow	April 16	Sugar	Frazar and Co
... 27	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 26	General	Russell and Co
... 28	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Ningpo	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 25	do	Russell and Co
... 28	White Adder	Br sh	914	Moore	Fuchau	... 23	Poles	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 28	Bob Tail Nag	Br sch	170	Graham	Iloilo	... 2	Sugar	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 29	Diamond	Br baq	399	Robertson	Newcastle	Nov. 9	Coals	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 30	Ada	Br sh	686	Jones	Sydney	Mar. 19	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 30	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	April 25	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 30	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 29	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 28	do	Russell and Co
May 1	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin v. Chefoo	... 27	Sundries	Trautmann and Co
... 1	Malacca	Br str	1237	Tomlin	Hongkong	... 27	General	P. & O. Co
... 1	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Ningpo	... 30	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 1	Eliza Mary	Br sch	126	Perhnson	Nagasaki	... 23	Coals	Glover and Co
... 2	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	May 1	General	Russell and Co
... 2	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin	April 27	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Maitland	Br sh	798	Coulson	Fuchau	... 28	Poles	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 2	Nora Criena	Chi str						Chinese Government
... 3	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Ningpo	May 2	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 3	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Noel	Hongkong	April 29	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 3	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	May 1	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 3	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Fuchau		General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 4	Yung Hai Au	Am str	447	Whiting	Hongkong	April 29	do	Russell and Co
... 4	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	May 3	do	Russell and Co
... 4	Singapore	Br str	784	Wilkinson	Yokohama	April 30	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 4	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hongkong and Ports	... 27	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 4	Williamette	Chi str	176	McLeod				Chinese Government
... 4	Varuna	— str	515	Jones				Glover and Co
... 5	Herschel	Bre baq	357		Sydney, N.S.W.	Mar. 15	Coals & Leader	Frazar and Co
... 5	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnson	Haukow	May 2	General	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
April 26	Danzic	Prus sch	296	Eldridge			Order
... 27	Carl Wilhelm	Prus baq	239	Matzen	Nagasaki	General	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 27	Snap	H.M.G.B.	.....				
... 28	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 28	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 29	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Condor	Ham baq	427	Hemsen	New York	Tea, etc.	Captain
... 30	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	do	P. & O. Co
... 30	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
May 1	Fire Queen	Am. str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 1	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Doris	Bre sch	317	Steengrafe	Tientsin	Sundries & Re-exports	Wheelock & Meller
... 2	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Hawlett	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 2	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 2	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 3	Taeping	Br sh	767	Dowdy	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Gilman and Co
... 3	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 3	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	Jubilee	Br sh	764	Kerr	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Borneo Company Limited
... 4	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	Cotton, sun., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 5	Alma	Prus baq	306	Martin	Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 4	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	Messageries Imperiales
... 5	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 5	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 5	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
... 5	Silver Eagle	Br sh	902	Cure	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Gilman and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & SEC	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
3 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
M D	Bustard	.....	Maquay	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Nov 16	Nagasaki
	Cockchafer	.....		H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Feb 5	
6 p	Hardy	.....	Morice	H. M. G. B.	3	60	42	Jan 29	Ningpo
3 c	Rattler	.....	Webb	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Mar 4	Kiukiang
N B D	Starling	.....	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	3	.....	.....		
2 s	Tardif	.....	Chansine	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Apr 21	Ningpo
4 s	Wachusett	.....	Shufeldt	U. S. Corvette	10	.....	200	Apr 24	Fuchau
4 s	Supply	.....	Edward Conroy	U. S. Store-ship	6	.....	85	Apr 25	Hongkong

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
Tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
4 s	Confucius	Marseills	Chi str	265	Apr 24		Chinese Government		
6 s	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	871	May 3	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
	Fee-loong	Williams	Chi str		Mar 14		Chinese Government		
2 s	Fenella	Chingjay	Chi str	160	Jan 24	Woosung	Chinese Government		
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co		Laid up
4 s	Heachew		Am str	30			T. J. Falls		
S S N W	Hirado	McQueen	Br str	1630	May 3	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	8th instant
5 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
P & O M	Malacca	Tomlin	Br str	1237	May 1	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	7th instant
G L J	Maria	Newman	Br str	160	Apr 17	Put back	Master		
Wusung	Nora Creina		Chi str		May 2		Chinese Government		
7 p	Paou Shun	Hoare	Chi str	500	Apr 2		Chinese Government		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co		Laid up
S S C B	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	245	Mar 22	Hankow	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
H W	Ta-Yung	Spencer	Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
G L J	Vulcan	Randall	Br str	130	May 3	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	Immediately
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched			Laid up
7 p	Waratah	Oliver	Br str	256	Dec 6	Fuchau v. Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Sale, Ft or Ch
	21 STEAMERS								

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22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Ton-nage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
3 s	Ada	Jones	Br sh	686	Apr 30	Sydney	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
1 s	Alcyone	Brown	Br baq	371	Apr 25	Taiwanfoo	Fobes and Co		
3 c	Anglo Saxon	Davidson	Br sh	693	Apr 13	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
U W	Bob Tail Nag	Graham	Br sch	170	Apr 28	Hoilo	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Caduceus	Irwin	Br sh	1006	Feb 28	Amoy	Dent and Co		Ft or Ch
2 p	Chalmers	Helps	Br sh	599	Apr 27	Liverpool	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
2 s	Crawshay Bailey	Hansenberg	Br sh	682	Apr 4	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
3 c	Diamond	Robertson	Br baq	399	Apr 29	Newcastle on Tyne	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
7 s	E. W. Seyburn	Taylor	Am sch	265	Apr 17	Nagasaki	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Nagasaki	7th instant
1 c	Elizabeth	Dark	Br baq	441	Apr 23	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	Early
2 s	Eliza Mary	Perhuson	Br sch	126	May 1	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
1 p	Fiery Cross	Kirkup	Br sh	689	Apr 26	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
1 s	Grenadier	Miller	Br baq	540	Apr 22	Swatow	W. R. Adamson and Co		For Charter
Wusung	Helena Donner	Hachtentes	Pruss sh	635	Apr 16	Cardiff	Siemssen and Co	Chefoo	Cld. 3rd inst
1 p	Isles of the South	Davidson	Br sh	821	Apr 22	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
6 s	J. H. Schwenson	Weigh	Norw sch	440	Apr 22	Swansea	Wheelock & Meller	Tientsin & Chefoo	Immediately
7 c	Khan Kai	White	Br sch	137	Apr 6	Yokohama	John Thorne and Co	H'dadi v. Nagasaki	Immediately
1 s	Kirkland	Colledge	Br baq	453	Apr 25	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
8 p	Luisa Canevero	R. Domoro	Ita sh	1503	Apr 12	New York	Order		
3 c	Maggie Leslie	Stephen	Br baq	468	Apr 27	Swatow	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	7th instant
2 p	Maitland	Coulsen	Br sh	798	May 2	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
2 p	Merse	Gribble	Br sh	628	Apr 9	Nagasaki	Gilman and Co	Taku	Immediately
1 s	Water Lily	Towers	Br bg	218	Mar 25	Manila	Frazar and Co		
1 p	White Adder	Moore	Br sh	914	Apr 28	Fuchau	W. R. Adamson and Co		
	24 Vessels								

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Ton-nage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Raye	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fei Yuen	Kennedy,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Orphan	McCaslan	American steamer	160	Augustine Heard and Co
	Sampson	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Mackenzie and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Smith, Kennedy and Co

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Ton-nage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American sh	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barq	297	Captain Lowes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel	Rev. Kaufmann	American barque	86	Church Trustees
6 c	Euxine				
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten	Green	American barque	490	
O U L	Ngapuhi	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TIENTSIN SHIPPING LIST.

Arrivals.

April 25, 1867.

Date	Vessels Name	Flag and Rig	Tonnage	Where from	Cargo	Consignees
Mar 21	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	...	Shanghai	General	A. Major
... 21	Elise	Ham bg	...	do.	do.	Spahn and Co
... 24	Gustav Adolf	Swe baq	...	Foochow	do.	Chinese
... 24	Falk	Prus sch	...	do.	do.	M. G. Moore
... 25	Shaftesbury	Br str	...	Shanghai & Ports	do.	J. Hanna
... 26	Stanley	Br baq	...	Foochow	Poles	M. G. Moore
... 27	Hindu	Prus sch	...	Hongkong	General	Chinese
... 28	Miuca	Br str	...	Shanghai	do.	J. Livingston and Co
... 31	Nanzing	Br str	...	do.	do,	A. Major
... 31	Leopold	Bre bg	...	Swatow	do.	Chinese
... 31	Spray	Br sch	...	Foochow	do.	do.
Apr 4	Szechuen	Am str	...	Shanghai	do.	M. G. Moore
...	Peiho	Prus baq	...	Foochow	do.	Stammann and Co
... 17	Yesso	Br str	...	Shanghai & H'kong	do.	J. Hanna
... 17	Cronkbane	Br bg	...	Foochow	Poles	Meadows and Co
... 19	Shaftesbury	Br str	...	Shanghai	General	J. Hanna
... 20	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	...	do.	do.	A. Major
... 20	Szechuen	Am str	...	do.	do.	M. G. Moore
... 23	Zephyr	Dan bg	...	Hongkong	do.	Chinese

Departures.

				Destination		Dispatched by
Mar 22	Szechuen	Am str	...	Shanghai	General	M. G. Moore
... 26	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	...	do.	do.	A. Major
... 27	Georg Heinrich *	Bre bg	...	Newchwang	Cotton	Chinese
... 28	Adeline	Prus sch	...	do.	Ballast	do.
... 29	Willy	Bre sch	...	do.	do.	do.
... 31	China	Prus str	...	do.	do.	A. Major
Apr 3	Shaftesbury	Br str	...	do.	General for Shanghai	J. Hanna
... 18	Gustav Adolf	Swe baq	...	Chefoo	Ballast	Chinese
... 18	Amoy	Swe baq	...	Hongkong	General	do.
... 21	Nanzing	Br str	...	Shanghai	do.	A. Major
... 22	Stanley	Br baq	...	Chefoo	Ballast	Chinese
... 22	Anne Porter	Br bg	...	Swatow	Cotton	do.
... 22	Leopold	Bre bg	...	Swatow via Chefoo	General	do.
... 22	Elise	Ham bg	...	Newchwang	Ballast	do.
... 22	Johanna Heydorn	Prus sch	...	Hongkong	General	do.
... 22	Falk	Prus sch	...	Foochow via Chefoo	do.	do.

* Detained in the river by Ice during winter.

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